THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 104. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE MARYLAND TROUBLE.

Governor Swann Disconcerted by One of His Own Men—The Ballot-Boxes Used at the Recent Election the Same as Those Used in 1864—Testimony of the Judges of Election.

BALTIMORE, October 30.—The investigation of charges against the Police Commissioners before Governor Swann, High Executive Court, of irresponsible powers and unlimited jurisdiction, was resumed to-day, when the hearing of testimony for the defense was commenced.

The Governor looked somewhat uneasy as he surveyed the large number of highly respectable witnesses present, prepared to invalidate and flatly contradict the mass of slanderous charges and irrelevant allegations produced by witnesses for the prosecution. As the examination of these witnesses proceeded the effect was quite noticeable. The Governor fairly quailed before it, and really looked, at times, as though he were on trial by the Police Board instead of sitting in judgment on its acts.

The counsel for the Commissioners had wisely summoned several parties who, in times past, had been familiar as participants in managing ward politics, under the reign of Mayor Swann, now Governor. One of these parties, who acted as judge at a recent election, and whose character had been assailed, was brought on the stand. He admitted he had been a little rough in his time; he had served in the army under Burnside and Sheridan, but was honorably discharged. He had never been in the Penitentiary. He claimed that he had always had a good reputation till he joined the Know-Nothing party, during Governor Swann's reign as Mayor of Baltimore, when he became a rowdy.

As he said this, the witness glanced at his Excellency mischievously, remarking that he guessed his Excellency knew him. Here was a scene. Think of our dignified Governor being confronted with one of his old ward-workers during the reign of the Know-Nothings, when his bands of roughs and plugs controlled the elections, and gave their opponents notice to leave the polls by piercing them with awls. Evidently the Governor was disconcerted, and the counsel for the prosecution were glad to let him go with a very brief cross-examination.

George W. Taylor, Secretary to the Police Board since 1864, testified to the close attention of the Commissioners to their duties of office, and swore that the ballot-boxes used at the recent election, about which so much clamor has been raised, were the same as used at every election since 1864; also, that boxes for rejected votes were sent to every precinct. (Specimen of boxes returned by judges with rejected votes was produced); 27 of such boxes were returned with rejected votes.

This testimony was fully corroborated by others, among them that of the janitor of the Board, who has been connected with the force since its organization.

Marshal Carmichael testified to the same facts, and produced the official orders of the Board for control and direction of the police, which were read, showing in a most emphatic manner the solicitude of the Board for the preservation of peace and good order of the city.

Many of the judges of election were present, and testified to the use of rejected boxes, and that the only parties whose votes were rejected were those whose names were not on the registration of 1865.

The appearance of these men, I may add, was also about the best refutation that could be given of the slanderous statements as to their bad character. With a very few exceptions, they were the same men who had served on every election for several years past, and are men of undoubted respectability. Another of the judges, whose character has been assailed, was proved to have been a Judge of Elections when Swann was elected, and while in the army had been promoted from the ranks to Captain, for good conduct. At 3 o'clock a recess was taken till 5 o'clock. It is thought the case will be concluded to-morrow night.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Pennsylvania.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE LATE ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, October 30.—The following gives the official vote for Governor:—

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, October 30, 1866.—Returns received to-day complete the official vote as follows:—

Geary	307 274
Clymer	290,096
Geary's majority	17,178

The total vote for Governor at the last election was 597,370.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Indiana.

The official vote for Congressmen in Indiana, as copied from the books of the Secretary of State, is as follows:—

	1864		1865	
District.	Allen.	Niblack.	De Bruler.	Niblack.
I.	12 610	14 720	15,911	17,255
Niblack's majority		2,110	Do.	1 344
	Curry.	Kerr.	Greasam.	Kerr.
II.	9,864	11 387	11,678	13,421
Kerr's majority		1 793	Do.	1,748
	Hill.	Harrington.	Hunter.	Harrington.
III.	12,0 7	11,173	13,848	14,158
Hill's majority		844	Hunter's maj.	690
	Farquhar.	Berry.	Grover.	Holman.
IV.	10 915	9,549	11,052	11 921
Farquhar's majority		66	Holman's maj.	869
	Julian	Brown.	Julian.	Bundy.
V.	13,426	6,291	12 416	7 188
Julian's majority		7,145	Do.	5,228
	Dumont.	Love.	Coburn.	Lord.
VI.	18 898	10 698	16,819	14,245
Dumont's majority		7,988	Coburn's maj.	2 574
	Orth.	Raney.	Orth	Purdue.
VII.	13,536	14 349	14,533	1,728
Orth's majority		1,181	Do.	205
	Colfax.	Turpin.	Colfax.	Turpin.
IX.	16,665	15,278	20,221	18 073
Colfax's majority		1,387	Do.	2 148
	Defrees	Edgarton.	Williams.	Lowry.
X.	14 6 7	11 037	17,414	16 142
Defrees' majority		587	Williams' maj.	1 272
	Stillwell.	McDowell.	Shanks.	Snow.
XI.	18,623	13 353	18,145	15,268
Stillwell's majority		2 240	Shank's maj.	2,187

SEATS TO BE CONTESTED.

There will be more seats contested in the next than in any previous Congress. The fraud perpetrated by our opponents in this State has made a contest necessary in a number of our Congressmen, not merely to get the proper representation, but that the facts may be developed on which to rest a prosecution of the guilty. There is no question that Andrew Johnson sanctioned the perpetration of these frauds for the purpose of securing the defeat of radical men. Importation was carried on openly and unblushingly, and at least four of his candidates elected by small majorities will be unseated. The districts thus far reported are as follows:—

Pennsylvania, Twelfth District, William Dehnison, Democrat, present member, is declared elected by about 700 majority. The fact is notorious that hundreds of Rebels came over from Maryland and Virginia, and voted for him, and his election will be contested, and it is believed successfully, by the Union candidate, James Archbald.

In Ohio, Columbus Delano, the present member, contests the election of George W. Morgan, Democrat, to whom the certificate has been awarded. Morgan's nominal majority is only 248, and it is known that there were many fraudulent votes cast. The Union papers in the District predict that Mr. Delano will be admitted.

In Indiana, W. S. Holman's (Democrat) seat is contested by General Grover, the Union candidate.

A CHOLERA INCIDENT.

A Woman Supposed Dead Comes to Life, and Demands Her Money of a Terrified Husband.

From the St. Louis Times, October 26.

On one of the streets running parallel with Broadway lived a married couple who had not traveled together very smoothly since they had been made one flesh. The husband, though not a bad man, occasionally took a drop too much, and on such occasions happiness was the exception in the household. The wife had $1000 in greenbacks, which she had saved, and always carried with her, and being the master-spirit of the firm, she would not allow it to be encroached upon, but, on the contrary, endeavored to augment it.

The wife took the cholera, and the husband, obtaining a permit, had her sent to the City Hospital. It is not known that he accompanied her thither, though he must have visited her. One morning, the nurse being out of the room for some time, he returned to the bedside of the poor woman, and discovered her, to all appearance, dead. The doctor was notified and made his observation. No pulsation of the heart, no breathing, nothing to dissipate the illusion and assertion that the patient was dead was discovered, and the disciple of Æsculapius pronounced her—dead. She was forthwith disrobed, placed in the rough coffin furnished by the city, and conveyed to the dead house. For hours she lay, apparently a corpse, with all the surroundings of death.

After the shadows of night had closed in, the watchman took a look into the room to see that all was right. From the inside of one of the coffins a perceptible knocking was heard. Superstition seized him; he slammed the door after him, and went to notify other parties of the mysterious rapping, and several accompanied the man to the temporary receptacle of the dead. When the door was opened a sight met the gaze of the party which made the roots of their hair tingle and caused them to feel a weakness about the knees. The "corpse" had raised the lid of the coffin and was sitting bolt upright in it. "Where am I?" says she. The matter was explained to her briefly. Filled with anger, illness having seemingly departed, she let loose the floodgate of her passion at the idea of being inclosed in such a contemptible receptacle. She had $1000 when she went to the hospital, she said, and she demanded to know where it had gone—that amount would have given her decent sepulture.

The attendants were unable to explain the whereabouts of the missing money, and the woman demanded to be restored to herself once more, that she might pursue the thief who had robbed her, and secure to her body, if she were to die, decent burial. The "resurrected" one was helped out of her narrow prison-house, and taken to a more genial chamber. But here another difficulty arose—her clothes had been destroyed. Suitable apparel, however, was furnished, and on finding herself once more of the flesh and blood, she insisted on starting at once in search of her husband, who, she thought—and, perhaps, correctly—was consoling himself with her $1000, and the idea that some other daughter of Eve would console his lonely hours. The surgeon, observing that Madam was comparatively well, and thinking that it might do her more harm to retain her than permit her departure, had the iron gate opened for her exit. Darkness had set in ere she reached her husband's place of domiciliation. She knocked at the door, and her husband opened it.

With eyes fairly starting from their sockets he gazed; words failed him; he was paralyzed with fear at the supposed apparition. At length the wife demanded why he had robbed her, insisting at the same that she was not dead, as he no doubt hoped she was, and she had come home—he would find it harder than that to get rid of her. The husband was too astonished, horrified, to believe his eyes, and he begged the "ghost" to leave; she might have the money, but for God's sake to go away and not destroy him. At this the man, with fear and trembling, handed her the missing money, which she took; but she was not to be driven from her home, and with a push she opened the door and entered the house. She had no sooner done so than her husband, minus coat and hat, rushed out of the back door into the yard, and over the fence, and that is the last that either his wife or his friends have seen of him.

Raid on the Chicago Brothels.

From the Chicago Times, October 26.

The most extensive raid ever made on disorderly houses in Chicago took place last evening. Deputy Superintendent Nelson conducted the raid. One hundred policemen were ordered by the Superintendent to report to the armory at 8 o'clock, there to await orders.

Between eight and nine o'clock the work commenced. The police were divided up into squads; each squad was provided with a temporary captain, and the combined force marched out, each squad taking a different direction. It was but a short time before the armory was crowded with men and women of the lowest and most degraded type. The females, especially, were distinguished for their vulgarity, their profanity, and their complete lack of anything which had the appearance of decency. The most of them were drunk. All were familiar faces to the police, having for months and years been subjected to frequent arrests on account of the vicious habits which have made them what they are. For three hours there was a continuous procession in the direction of the armory, and at eleven o'clock the rooms were so completely jammed that it was found to be inexpedient to continue the work which had been commenced with such remarkable success. The number of women arrested will astonish those who are not familiar with the haunts which abound in the southern division of the city, and which are principally centred on the streets mentioned above. One hundred and fifty courtesans were collected in a single room! and there would certainly have been as many more had it been convenient to find them accommodations in the station house. The sight presented, as these women were huddled together within the limits of a single room, was indeed a sickening one, if viewed morally or even humanely. Nearly all of them were at one time beautiful women, loved and respected.

Besides the women there were something more than one hundred of their male friends and companions arrested. These constituted thieves and loafers—men who are not entitled to the most remote particle of sympathy. There was an occasional rustic among the number, and one or two men whose position in society ought to be a sufficient safeguard against their being found in any such locality.

Some of the excuses given would be refreshingly ludicrous if they were not "played out." An old man claimed that he came from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and that he was in search of an erring niece. He was found in a Van Buren street brothel, one of the lowest in the city, and at the time of his arrest his arm was placed affectionately around a paint-bedaubed female's waist. The story about the niece was not for a moment credited, and the grey-headed old reprobate was forced to take his place in the line of march. A lumber inspector, a very decent man, as the word goes, was also found in *fragrante delicto*. Too poor fellow shed tears as he was called up to register his name, and would undoubtedly have given a large pile of lumber if he could, have been permitted to go home to his wife and family. One villanously appearing rascal had $1000 in his possession. He was undoubtedly a burglar or a thief, and all the facts connected with himself and his money will be thoroughly investigated.

—An Australian colonist has harnessed up a Kangaroo and put him to labor—turning machinery with half-horse power. If he gets lazy, a pin stuck in him makes him jump up.

FIFTEEN NEW STATES

General Sherman's Mission to Mexico—General Sheridan's Letter on Mexican Affairs—Official News from the Juarez Government, Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 30.—General Sherman had another interview with the President to-day, after the session of the Cabinet, at which he accepted the military diplomatic mission to Mexico, which I stated yesterday had been tendered to him. He will, therefore, leave for Ohio to-morrow, and, after arranging some private affairs, he will leave for Mexico probably within ten days, accompanied by Colonel Campbell, Minister to that republic. The Administration is gratified at the prompt action of General Sherman, and the hope is confidently entertained that the presence of an officer of such rank and distinction will be a sufficient indication of the earnestness of this Government in the measures it is taking to aid the restoration of the republic, and that it will render the actual presence of United States troops on Mexican soil unnecessary. General Sherman's precise mission is both military and diplomatic.

He goes to sustain Minister Campbell in all the diplomatic relations which may be re-established, and empowered also with full discretion as to the use of military power in any emergency requiring it. The very important nature of this work is thus apparent, and the President is anxious that it not only shall be in safe and able hands, but that our representatives shall reach the scene of action as soon as possible. The name of General Grant was at first suggested as the proper person for this position of military envoy, but as he cannot well be spared from the pressing duties consequent upon the reorganization of the army, General Sherman was selected, he having declined the tender of the War Department, which was made by the President. When the change does occur in the latter Department, it is altogether probable that General Grant will assume its duties.

OFFICIAL MEXICAN NEWS.

The Mexican Legation received to-day official despatches, dated Chihuahua the 1st inst., containing the following information:—

President Juarez issued a decree on the 28th ult., repealing the decree dated Monterey, August 11, 1864, in which certain inducements were offered to foreigners who would emigrate to Mexico to join the Mexican army. Now the Mexican Government reserves to itself the right of fixing the terms on which it will accept the services of foreigners in every case, according to circumstances.

The official paper of the Mexican Government published General Martinez's report of the several successes obtained by the Liberal forces in the State of Sonora during the month of August last.

A communication from General Lozada is also published, showing that this General, who had at the beginning joined the French and Maximilian, is thoroughly disgusted with them, and has made up his mind to desert their cause. He advises his countrymen who have taken sides with the invaders to abandon that cause. This is a very great blow to Maximilian, as General Lozada was one of the main supporters of the Empire, and a man of much influence in his district.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S LATE LETTER ON MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

In this connection it is proper to state that the Administration does not entirely approve the vigorous language of General Sheridan's order so far as it applies to Maximilian and his French relations. Thus far all the intercourse with France on this subject has been of the most amicable nature, and there is neither intention nor desire to interrupt it at the present moment. Everything promises to be accomplished without any bad feeling whatever unless it be on the part of those bandits whom General Sheridan very properly styles "buccaneers." The reports of General Sheridan being relieved are coined and set afloat from New Orleans, in the interest of enemies of the Government, and for the purpose of injuring the *status* of that officer.

GENERAL ORTEGA AND THE MEXICAN CONSUL AT NEW ORLEANS.

There is no truth in the rumor that the Mexican consul at New Orleans had applied to General Sheridan for permission for General Ortega to pass to Mexico.

The Mexican Consul sent to-day a despatch to Minister Romero denying that charge. As General Ortega intends to issue a *pronunciamento* against the Mexican Government, he cannot have the support of the Mexican officials.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA.

Letter from President Johnson.

Mayor Hoffman has received the following letter from the President of the United States:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1866.—SIR:—I have received your communication of the 26th instant, together with a copy of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Common Council of the city of New York, and approved by yourself, asking the interposition of the United States to secure the pardon and release of Robert Bloss Lynch and other citizens of the United States, now confined in Canada.

"In reply, I transmit for your information a copy of communications addressed by the Department of State, on the 27th instant, to the British Minister at Washington, and to the Consul of the United States at Toronto, Canada. These prompt proceedings will convince you of the deep interest felt by the Government of the United States in the cases of those citizens, and of its determination to take all steps that may be necessary and proper for the protection of all its citizens, wheresoever they may be.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

"ANDREW JOHNSON.

"To the Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of the city of New York."

Post Office Envelopes.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, October, 1866.—Letter size envelopes stamped 3 cents, made of a cheaper quality of paper than those heretofore issued, are furnished by the Department at $32 80 per thousand (being $2 80 exclusive of postage), and in proportion for less quantities. The better quality at $34 80 per thousand is not, however, superseded, but will be supplied as heretofore, and if desired, will be ruled for the address, without additional charge. Upon all letters and official size envelopes there will be printed, across the end, without additional charge, the names, business, and post office address of parties, and a request to return if unclaimed within a given time—the whole not to exceed four lines—when ordered in quantities of five hundred and upward of any specific denomination.

Among the advantages secured to the public by the use of the stamped envelopes are:—First, cheapness; second, security to correspondence, in this, that the stamp cannot be removed or lost; third, where a request is endorsed for the return of the letter, it will not be sent to the Dead Letter Office in the event of its non-delivery, but will be returned direct to the writer free of postage. The postage on stamped envelopes spoiled in directing, will be funded in stamps, as provided in section 189, Postal Regulations. By order of the Postmaster-General,

A. N. ZEVELY,
Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

HEAVY ROBBERY FROM A BROKER.

$40,000 in Gold and Gold Checks Absconded with—Particulars of the Affair—The Detectives after the Defaulter, Etc.

For some time past the city has not been excited over a heavy robbery, and the detectives have been compelled to employ their time with small cases. Yesterday, however, the monotony was broken by the announcement that C. C. Parks, broker, at 34 New street, had been robbed of $40,000 in gold certificates.

THE ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Yesterday afternoon, at a quarter before 2 o'clock, Mr. Parks sent George Calvert, the alleged absconder, to Messrs. Charles Unger & Co., bankers, of No. 48 Exchange place, with an order for $40,000 in gold certificates. As the distance was not a very great one from Mr. Parks' office, after waiting for the space of about fifteen minutes, Calvert not returning, a young man was despatched to ascertain the cause of the delay. On reaching Messrs. Unger & Co.'s place the messenger was informed that Calvert had been there and drawn the gold certificates, each of them bearing the denomination of $5000. On returning with this answer to Mr. Parks, that gentleman, doubtless supposing that Calvert had gone off elsewhere, but would soon return, delayed making any further inquiry for about half an hour.

At the expiration of that time he became alarmed, and suspicious that Calvert had yielded to temptation. A clerk was, therefore, sent to the Sub-Treasury, where he was informed that two of the certificates, amounting to $10,000 in gold, has been cashed a short time previous. Upon comparing the numbers furnished to Messrs. Charles Unger & Co., it was discovered that certificates Nos. 21,997 and 21,105, of letter A, were the ones that had been cashed. Further information was obtained that Calvert had been seen to enter the Sub-Treasury building by the Wall street entrance, and to leave it through the door fronting on Pine street. Beyond this nothing could be learned of his whereabouts, and although unwilling to believe that Calvert had acted dishonestly, Mr. Parks was compelled to act upon the overwhelming evidence of guilt that had been placed before him.

THE SUPPOSED THIEF.

The following description of Calvert has been obtained at the office of Mr. Parks:—He is between twenty-five and twenty-eight years of age, small piercing eyes, large front teeth, and a Celtic looking face. His beard and hair are of a light brown color; the beard grows over a great portion of his face and throat; speaks with a slight Irish accent. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon he wore a coat of Scottish cloth of a light brown, and pants and vest of a lighter color. He formerly resided at No. 86 Clinton place, and has a brother residing at Springfield, Mass. His occupation, as stated by Mr. Parks, was that of a "gold runner" for delivering gold checks. In this capacity he had been employed by Mr. Parks, at various times, since last year. Until yesterday he had always been regarded as honest and trustworthy.

THE GOLD CERTIFICATES.

The following are the numbers of the certificates drawn from Messrs. Unger & Co.; payment of them has been stopped at the Sub-Treasury, except those already cashed:—Nos. 22,000, 21,459 C, 21,756 D, 20,654 B, 21,654 D, 21,556 D, 21,424 D, 21,997 A, 21,105 A.

DETECTIVES ON THE TRACK.

Information of the supposed robbery was promptly sent to Police Headquarters, and Inspector Carpenter immediately detailed several detectives to hunt up Calvert. Telegrams describing the alleged thief, and stating the robbery committed, have also been sent to all parts of the country. It is, however, the opinion of many that Calvert has not left the city, but is secreted somewhere in New York. Handbills notifying the public that payment of the gold certificates had been stopped, and giving their numbers, were extensively circulated yesterday.—*New York Herald.*

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT IN MISSOURI.

Wholesale Registration of Rebels—Strong Resolutions Against the President from a Religious Body.

ST. LOUIS, October 30.—Careful estimates by experienced radicals give the following majorities:—First District, radical majority, 1000; Second, 5000; Fourth, 4000; Fifth, 2000; Seventh, 5000; Eighth, 1000; Third District, Conservative majority, 500; Sixth, 1000—leaving the Ninth District doubtful. The Rebels have been registered by wholesale in Calloway, Rome, Randolph, Adrian, Pike, Howard, and elsewhere. There is disaffection in the city of St. Joseph, which may cost us the county ticket.

In St. Louis everything harmonizes. The joint debate between John Hogan and General Pile opened last night. Hogan was completely floored on his own record. Pile is gaining strength daily. The Conservatives are using desperate means to retain the Irish vote, which is threatening to leave them. They have issued orders signed by Hogan and Postmaster Fox, and others for a sympathizing meeting to protest against the hanging of McMahon and Lynch. Colonel McClury has driven General Thomas L. Price home in the Fifth District. Price has quit speaking.

General Hancock has sent officers to investigate the charges made against the conservative regulations in the Southwest, and also in Platte county, Missouri.

The Synod of the New School Presbyterian Church, just adjourned, passed resolutions approving the action of Congress, and endorsing the amendment to the Constitution. They also deprecate the conduct of the President in his late journey, and that of the local officers who received him as calculated to introduce intemperate habits into the land, to demoralize the youth, promote dissipation, and encourage intemperance. The German Southern Synod of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri assembles here to-morrow. It is expected that they will pass similar resolutions.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Report that a Large Force of Liberals Have Proclaimed for Ortega, Etc.

NEW ORLEANS, October 30.—Ortega leaves for Brownsville, Texas, this evening by the steamer *St. Marys*, where it is positively asserted he will be interrupted by General Sedgwick.

Ortega has reliable intelligence through two officers who arrived from the Mexican interior to-day, that on the 2d a large Liberal force, under Colonel Garrechote, at Tuxpam, revolted and proclaimed for Ortega. They gave their officer and his staff a pass out of their line, and Colonel Mascarenas is now in command and receiving constant acquisitions from Juarez's forces, who are aware of the early return of Ortega. It is believed that the Liberal General Paron has gone to attack Tuxpam.

LIEUTENANT BRAINE.

He is Indicted for Murder and Piracy on the High Seas.

Lieutenant Braine, who claims to have held a commission in the ex-Confederate navy and who seized the steamer *Chesapeake* during the late Rebellion, was brought up in the United States Court before Commissioner Jones, yesterday morning, for a final hearing. The United States District Attorney stated that the Grand Jury had found an indictment against the accused for murder and piracy on the high seas. Braine will be tried in the United States Circuit Court at its next session.—*Brooklyn Eagle of last evening.*

—The men in Bavaria are great smokers. They lay a lighted cigar beside their plates at the breakfast table, and take a puff between mouthfuls.

THIRD EDITION

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

A Large Fire at Aspinwall.

Steamer "Independencia" Blown Up.

Peruvian Presidential Election.

Another Great Battle on the River Plate.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall October 23, arrived here to-day. She has $1,250,000 in treasure. Since the change of rulers, affairs are progressing peaceably on the Isthmus. Captain Tuthill, Harbor Master at Aspinwall, died on the 15th inst. He was a native of Utica, New York. The French war steamer *Talisman* arrived at Panama from Mexico on the 14th inst., with a large number of sick and disabled soldiers. Some of them were placed in the foreign hospital there, and the *Talisman* sailed again for Mexico.

A serious conflagration occurred at Aspinwall, October 19, destroying the United States Hotel and adjoining buildings. The flames were arrested at the Howard House, through the exertions of Commodore Boggs and the men of the United States ship-of-war *De Soto*. Messrs. Field & Aleazar are the principal sufferers. The river steamer *Independencia*, bound up the Magdalena river, had exploded, with a number of passengers on board. No particulars of the disaster had been received. The Central American States are all at peace.

The Government of Honduras has decided to remain neutral in case the war between Spain and Peru and Chili is continued. This action is regarded as important, as it favors the allies by keeping open the ports of Omoa and Trujillo on the Atlantic for privateering purposes, thus enabling them to prey on Spanish commerce. Peru is engrossed with the Presidential election, and it was thought the present dictator, Prado, would be elected. Another conspiracy against the Government has been discovered in Lima. Advices from Buenos Ayres to October 8, and Rosaro October 11, state that another desperate battle had taken place between the Brazilians and Paraguayans, and though the allies claim a victory, no details are given.

The Fenians.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—The National Irish Executive Committee of Irish citizens, at a meeting held last night, passed resolutions tendering thanks to the President of the United States and Secretary Seward for their prompt, enlightened, and humane action in behalf of the American citizens who have been unjustly convicted and cruelly sentenced by the judicial authorities at Toronto, for alleged complicity in the Fenian invasion of that province, and inviting a public meeting on Saturday of both native and adopted citizens, to give expression to their sentiments on the questions involved.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Settlement of a Railroad Suit.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—The suit in the Superior Court of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, to recover damages for a violation of contract, was yesterday dismissed, the parties having amicably adjusted all the matters in dispute.

Sheep for Virginia.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Yesterday a drove of 1000 sheep passed along Boundary street north to the Chain Bridge, and crossed into Virginia. They were driven from the West, and will be sold in Virginia for the purpose of stocking the farms of those who were deprived of their stock during the war of the Rebellion.

Ship News.

PORTLAND, October 31.—The fishing schooner *Princess*, of Cape Elizabeth, is ashore in Fisherman's Bay, and will probably be a total loss. A schooner is ashore on Hog Island.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

General Sheridan Going to Texas—Rebuilding the Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, October 29.—General Sheridan will leave to-day for the Texas frontier, ostensibly for the purpose of driving back the Indians; but the stand taken in his recent letter in regard to Mexican affairs may have prompted him to visit that portion of the frontier where there are likely to be found customers which may prove quite as troublesome as the wilder natives of the forest.

The Board of Levee Commissioners have issued proposals to build one million two hundred thousand feet of levee.

VERMONT.

The House Passes the Constitutional Amendment.

MONTPELIER, October 30.—A vote was taken in the House to-day upon the proposed amendments to the Constitution. It stood:—Yeas, 199; nays, 11.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The case of Newton Champion was called up this morning for trial. He is charged with the killing of Mary Kearney, on the 10th of August, the facts of which are familiar to our readers.

The prisoner was arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The counsel for the prisoner asked for a postponement on account of the absence of Dr. Gunnell, who is attached to the Mediterranean squadron, a material witness, and would testify as to the insanity of the prisoner. The Court would not grant it, and the trial was begun.

The venire was exhausted, and the Sheriff and his wheel were brought from which 125 names were to be drawn. There having been but seven jurors placed in the box, accordingly the case was not begun this morning.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Anthony Remuert vs. George Kurtz. A feigned issue to recover certain trappings, insignia, etc., of the Order of Knights Templar. Jury out.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Annie Rhoads, widow of William T. Rhoads, deceased, vs. Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for the loss of plaintiff's husband, who was run over at Washington avenue and Seventeenth street by a locomotive of defendants. Jury out.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, October 31, 1866.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list; about 2500 shares of Philadelphia and Erie sold at 32@32¼, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57¼, a decline of ¼; Northern Central at 50, an advance of ¼; Little Schuylkill at 35, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 28¾@28¾, an advance of ¼; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 30½ for North Pennsylvania; 66½ for Lehigh Valley; 28¾ for Elmira common; and 42 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20¾; Chesnut and Walnut at 55; and Hestonville at 14¼@14¾, a slight advance. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 30 for Green and Coates; and 14 for Lombard and South.

Government bonds were firmly held. New 5-20s sold at 111¼, and 6s of 1881 at 113¾; 100 was bid for 10-40s; 114 for old 5-20s; and 106⅞@106¾ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment; but we hear of no sales. 110 was bid for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 152 for Philadelphia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 59 for Commercial; 96 for Northern Liberties; 33½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 90 for Western; 33½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 123; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 36@36¼, a decline of ¼; 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 58½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 146½; 11 A. M., 146; 12 M., 145⅞; 1 P. M., 146¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is in good supply at 5 per cent. to brokers, and round sums are left on call at 3@4 per cent. In commercial paper no change. Best names pass at 5@6 for short dates. Long paper can be had at legal rates and over, but is not in favor. The trade report of the city is not satisfactory so far as dry goods and general merchandise are concerned, and October is said to be worse for business than the corresponding month for a long period. The reports from the manufacturers of New England are of the same character. Railroad people report less traffic on the roads, but the published reports thus far do not confirm their statements."

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The Money Market is decidedly easy, and loans are made freely to first-class houses at four per cent., and in exceptional cases on Government securities at 3@3½, while the exceptions to speculative and weak houses at 5 are becoming less numerous. The banks exhibit more willingness to extend their loans than they did last week, owing to their confidence in prolonged ease having been strengthened by favorable reports from both Western and Southern sections of the country, a moderately quick return flow of currency from the former being regarded as inevitable, while the latter is not likely to absorb much more than it already possesses in the movement of the cotton crop. The Eastern cities, without exception, report the supply of money in excess of the demand."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading..s5.. 58	100 sh Reading..2d. 58

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Pa R 1st m 6s 102½	40 sh Lehigh Nav.. 58⅛
$17000 U S 6s 81.reg 113⅛	4 sh Morris Cl pf..123
$35000 5-20s 65cpJuly.108⅛	100 sh Sch N pf...s30 36
$20000 do.....lots.108⅛	100 sh do..... 36¼
$5000 US 5-20s 65. ..111⅛	20 sh C & A scripts 47
$1000 do.....c..111⅛	100 sh Ph & E....s30 32⅛
$5000 do.....111⅛	100 sh do.....s30 32⅛
$1500 City 6s,n lots. 101⅛	300 sh do ls s30wn 32¼
$2000 do.....101⅛	500 sh do s30wn.. 32
$600 do.... lots.101⅛	100 sh do.....b60 32⅛
$900 do.new.lots101⅛	700 sh do ...lots. 32
$1000 do....mun 101⅛	500 sh do.....b30 32¼
$500 Allec Co 6s... 76	100 sh Cata pf...b30 28
$5000 Leh 6s. 84.... 93	100 sh do.....s66 28⅛
$5000 Susq Cn bds. 68	300 sh St Nich Cl. s60 2
$2500 N Pa 6s..... 93	200 sh do.....2 1-16
$500 W Ches 7s.... 98½	200 sh McChuntock.. ¼
$500 do..... 98⅛	100 sh 13th & 15th... 20⅛
145 sh Pa R....lots.. 57⅛	30 sh Ches & Wal .. 55
100 sh do....s5wn 57⅛	400 sh Rest R ...lts 14⅛
100 sh N Central..b5 50	100 sh do.....b60 14⅛

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 146@146¼; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 140; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16¾; do., July, 1864, 16¼; do., August, 1864, 15¾; do., October, 1864, 14¾; do., December, 1864, 13⅜; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 11¼; do., September, 1865, 10¼; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 113½@114¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 110½@111½; do., 1865, 111¼@111⅝; do., July, 1865, 108¼@108½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅞@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106⅜; do., 2d series, 105¾@105⅞; do., 3d series, 105¼@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes December, 1864, 13⅝@14.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, October 31.—The Flour Market continues as firm as ever, and there is quite an active demand from the home consumers, who purchase to supply immediate wants; but there is a total absence of any inquiry for shipment. The sales reach 1200 bbls, including 500 bbls. Northwestern extra family, at $13@14; 100 bbls. Pennsylvania and Ohio do, at $14@15; 250 bbls. fancy Western, at $16 50; 200 bbls superfine at $8@8·75; and 100 bbls. old stock and fresh ground extras at $11@12. Rye Flour is in good demand, and 25c. per barrel higher. Sales of 200 bbls. at $7 75@8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

Supplies of Wheat continue to come forward slowly, and the article is in steady request at yesterday's quotations. Sales of 600 bushels choice Southern red at $2 25; 500 bushels Amber at $2 25; and 3500 bushels No 2 Spring on secret terms. White ranges from $2 35@2 40. Rye commands $1 45 for Western, and $1 50 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1 35, and 1000 bushels Western mixed at $1 30. Oats are in steady demand, and 2c. per bushel higher. Sales of 2000 bushels Southern at 66@68c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is dull; but prices are steady at $35 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Cloverseed is in firm request, and small sales were made at $8@9 per 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3 25@3 62, and Flaxseed from $3 15@3 20.

In Whisky but little doing. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2 40@2·42, and Ohio at $2 43@2 44.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—Mr. James A. Freeman's sale of real estate took place to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, with the following result:—

75 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Manufacturing Company	No bid.
Building Lot Forty-second and Walnut streets	$175 00
No. 702 S. Front street—A three-story brick dwelling and lot, 13 by 70 feet. $11 25 ground rent	1950 00
No 426 S. Eleventh street—A three-story dwelling, 16 by 82 feet. Clear. $6000 bid	Not sold.
No 325 S. Seventh street—A three-story dwelling 15 feet 11 inches front by 63 feet deep.	3450 00
No. 725 Vine street. 19 by 107 feet. Clear	10 350 00
No. 1637 S. Thirteenth

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

General Butler's Soldiers.

From the Tribune.

Copperhead "conservatism" has made several minor attempts to coddle the soldiers, not to mention the dead-set and its thrice-lamentable result under the left-handed auspices of General McClellan. Of course such a rich capital of votes was too tempting for speculative politicians; but though the grab was made, nothing to speak of came of it, and we venture to predict that however often renewed, in White Houses or in pot-houses, nothing special ever will come of it except special discomfiture. There are excellent and natural reasons for this. To begin with, our soldiers, as a class, are the most intelligent and the best educated the world has seen from the days of Julius Cæsar to the days of General Grant. Secondly, they fought for principles and not for pay or plunder. Thirdly, they met secession face to face, and marked the diabolical earnestness which sullenly smouldered in its blood-shot eyes. Fourthly, they would have been more than human if they could have utterly banished bitter memories of the Confederate prisons—of starvation unalleviated, disease, wanton cruelty, and gratuitous insult. They remembered, and they did right to remember; for although religion commands us to be forgiving, it does not command us to be fools, and a long memory is quite consistent with a merciful heart.

Soldiers, of all others, naturally prefer to select their lawmakers from among their old friends rather than their conquered opponents, and do not look with particularly rapturous delight upon the prospect of a Congress transmogrified into a Confederate and Copperhead camp. In a word, our veterans' eyes are as wide open now as they were when upon picket-duty; and for the result of their wakefulness the reader is referred to the election returns, at once so decisive and exhilarating. An appeal to soldiers as a class might be of dangerous import, but no such appeal is necessary. They are simply voters who have had particularly good opportunities of studying treason in its fiercest and foulest mood, and they neither admire the animal, nor the friends of the animal, no matter by what name those friends may call themselves, or in whatever garb they may be, for the moment, masquerading.

In a case like this, we suppose that General Butler, an old-fashioned Democrat, may be considered as a good witness. He said at Springfield, Illinois, last Tuesday, that his division of 6000 troops went into the war "Democrats" almost to a man, and came out of it, rank and file, Republicans, their residence in Louisiana having "changed their ideas," and given them a fresh set of opinions in all matters relating to slavery. Nobody can say that these results of personal observation were not perfectly fair and legitimate; nobody can deny the right of a man to shape his views of public policy by what he knows from immediate intercourse with avowed enemies of the Government; and nobody with sense enough to pull a trigger will vote to-day as if there had not been an earnest and bloody battle yesterday. As we owe our success in the war very much to the intelligence of our soldiers, so we may put our trust in that intelligence when we would win the victories of peace. We have no occasion to beg for, or to buy (if that were possible) the votes of the veterans. Naturally and instinctively they are with us already, as we are and have been with them.

Moses—A Parallel.

From the Tribune.

The radical Unionists in the Western States are enjoying a parallel ran by some wit on the prairies between our Johnson "Moses" and the Moses of Scripture, to the effect that:—

Moses led his people through the sea; Johnson led his into it.

Moses asked Pharoah to let the people go; Johnson was asked by Congress to let the people go, but wouldn't.

Moses cast down and broke the tables of the law; so has Johnson.

Moses erected a serpent in the wilderness and the people lived; Johnson erected a serpent in New Orleans and the people died.

Moses slew an Egyptain; Johnson "slews" himself.

Moses had Aaron for a spokesman; Johnson has his spokesman. Aaron made and showed a calf; Johnson's man made and showed a menagerie.

Moses ate quails in the wilderness; Johnson entertained "quails" at the White House.

Moses sang a song of triumph; Johnson sings on the other side of his mouth.

Moses was angry with the people; so is Johnson.

In Moses' times there were plagues by reason of hanging on to slavery, and maintaining the slave power; so there are in Johnson's.

Moses esteemed reproach greater than the riches of Egypt, for he had respect unto the recompense of the reward; Johnson esteems his "policy" far above reproach, and had respect unto the recompense of the pardon-brokers.

Moses was the meekest man; Johnson is the humblest individual.

Moses sent spies to spy out the land, and they brought back an evil report; so did Jonnson, and they brought back increased radical majorities.

Moses didn't bring his people into the promised land; so didn't Johnson.

Ocean Regatta Extraordinary.

From the Daily News.

The late Commodore Stevens was emphatically what is called a "game man," foremost in nearly all of the gallant contests of peace. The great *Eclipse* and *Henry* race of his making was the Alpha, and the triumph of the yacht *America* the Omega of his public-spirited career. But could he rise from his ashes he would be amazed and gratified to know that the seed sown by him in the polite sport of yachting has borne such fruit as the coming event, to which we feel proud to call the attention of our readers.

Messrs. George Osgood, Pierre Lorillard, and James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the owners of the yachts *Fleetwing*, *Vesta*, and *Henrietta* made a match last Saturday evening to sail for a sweepstakes of $90,000, on the 11th of December, from Sandy Hook to Cowes. The magnificence of this pool will excite the reluctant admiration of John Bull. Betting $30,000 upon one's yacht is backing one's opinion with a vengeance. The vessels will be put into immediate training, and their tonnage—each measuring a few tons over 200—is within a fraction of even. We congratulate the rising generation upon this revival of the spirit of the ancient Vikings, and only regret that there should be no America left to be discovered by these young gentlemen, who manifest a courage worthy of the stout old Genoese who completed the map of the world.

The papers were signed, and the first instalment of twenty per cent. was put up on Monday.

To make this contest more interesting to our cousin John, the winner of this race is to challenge all England for $100,000 in gold.

The Business Prospects—Indications of Danger Ahead.

From the Times.

It is greatly to be feared that the pleasant talk which prevails in Wall street very imperfectly reflects the feeling which prevails among the manufacturing and mercantile interests of the country. Judging of our financial position simply in the light of the stock market, and the ease with which loans are negotiated, the business aspect of the country might be said to be prosperous and promising. Where sellers and buyers, lenders and borrowers most do congregate, matters run as smoothly as the most adventurous speculator could desire. There is neither monetary tightness nor difficulty, nor the apprehension of difficulty. The banks lend freely, and the daily transactions at the Clearing House reach a figure which six years ago would have been considered fabulous. Nearly the entire amount which the national banks are empowered to issue is in circulation, and, added to the amount of Government notes, has produced an inflation that would have been impossible in specie-paying days. An enormous amount of commercial paper—much of it at long dates—is afloat. And, altogether, things betoken yet higher prices for stocks, and a continuance of the flush times which render bold operators happy.

There are, nevertheless, signs and tokens in the business world which the prudent manufacturer and trader ought not to disregard. Though speculation is rife, trade generally is dull. In the dry goods branch especially the depression is severe. "It has not been so bad since 1857," is the report we received from one quarter yesterday; and the statement tallies with the current testimony of those who supply the interior trade, West or South. The cause of the depression is represented as very simple. The retailers of the country are overstocked; they are not buying because they have not sold the stocks they purchased months ago; and the stagnation they suffer reacts upon the Eastern markets. The failure of a dry goods commission-house last week is one of the earliest results; while the fact that the paper of the firm sold at six per cent. after the suspension had occurred—seller and buyer being alike ignorant of the circumstance—establishes the good credit it enjoyed at the last moment. Manufacturing failures are reported from Massachusetts and Connecticut; and agents of woollen manufacturers make no secret of their apprehension of difficulty arising from over-production.

How sadly the South has fallen short of business expectations may be inferred from much of the correspondence which we have of late published from that section. The letter from our careful correspondent in Georgia, reporting the trade condition of Augusta, Atlanta, and Macon, must be accepted, we fear, as equally applicable to nearly the entire South. And what is the picture? Every store is overstocked. The shelves of the retailers are crowded with articles for which but a limited demand could exist at any time, but for which there could be no demand whatever in these days of Southern poverty. The traders have been supplied with more antiques and silks, with costly jewelry and articles of *vertu*, with the daintiest wines and liquors, with cutlery and china of the choicest patterns—with all that might tempt a gay and hospitable people in an era of monetary sunshine. But, unluckily, the articles remain upon the shelves, unsold. The would-be buyers have no money. And though the storekeepers have obtained their stocks on credit, they have no inclination to sell upon the same terms.

The gift of prophecy is not required to tell the certain consequence of the unwise extension of the credit system which this state of affairs reveals. Many of the Southern traders, no doubt, justified some degree of accommodation by the honorable character of their settlements at the close of the war. But a grave error has been committed in allowing a system of almost unlimited credit to grow up while the industry and resources of the South remained in their chaotic condition. And not only credit has been granted, but, in numberless instances, credit for lengthened periods, as the mercantile paper now outstanding sufficiently proves. Competition may have led to the adoption of the system, from the penalties of which it is not easy to divine an escape.

Let us not be deceived then by the ease which obtains in the money market, or the confidence which seemingly animates a large and influential class of the community. The business barometer may not indicate panic; for that cannot come in its fiercest forms so long as the circulating medium continues inconvertible. But there is ample ground for inculcating the necessity of greater caution than has for some time past characterized the mercantile world. The animation of the stock market does not extend to ordinary business; and nothing can be gained by concealing a fact, for the probable effects of which we should steadily prepare.

The Approaching Session of Congress—Impeachment of the President.

From the Herald.

The Thirty-ninth Congress (second session) will reassemble in the National Capitol on the first Monday in December next, and its constitutional term of existence will end on the 4th of March ensuing. It will be what is generally known as the short session, during which very little business can be expected beyond the appropriation bills, and some tinkering of the tariff, the national bank and currency systems, and Internal Revenue laws. It is morally certain, however, that soon after, if not before, the reception of the President's annual message the extreme radicals in the House will make a movement for the impeachment of President Johnson. The upshot of this experiment, therefore, becomes a very important question.

Notices of impeachment proceedings have been proclaimed from the stump by General Banks, General Ben. Butler, Hon. Mr. Bingham, and Hon. Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, and by the Hon. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and other radical leaders. In one of his late electioneering speeches, Mr. Bingham said, "So help me God, I will neither give sleep to my eyes nor slumber to my eyelids until I shall have drawn bills of impeachment against Andrew Johnson." General Butler, however, in one of his late stump orations out West, has gone so far as to frame his indictment and his charges against the offending President, and they are as follows:—

1. An attempt to bring Congress into public hatred, ridicule, and contempt.
2. Wrongfully using the power of appointment, and disregarding the prerogatives of the United States Senate in the appointment of men whom that body, in pursuance of constitutional authority, had tried and rejected.
3. For declaring peace in the insurrectionary States without the consent of Congress.
4. For corruptly using the pardoning power.
5. For failing to enforce the Civil Rights bill.
6. For complicity in the New Orleans riot.

General Butler next answers the question, "How can the President be impeached?" substantially as follows:—That the House of Representatives, acting, according to the Constitution, as the grand inquest, or grand jury of the nation, prepares and presents the bill of impeachment to the Senate of the United States, which then, with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as its presiding judge, becomes a high court of impeachment, and so sends out its sergeant-at-arms to bring in the criminal, be he high or low. This done, the Senate may send him to prison for safe keeping during the intervals between the sittings of the Court, or they may order him to find bail; and in either case the functions of his high office must be discharged during the trial by some other person—that is, by the President of the Senate, Mr. Foster, Mr. Sumner, Mr. Wade, or any one else holding the position at the time, through an election by the Senate, as its presiding officer. The *modus operandi*, then, of this threatened impeachment is simple enough, and as there is a Republican majority of two-thirds in each House, the deposition by Congress of President Johnson, if a good case could be made out against him, would be very apt to follow without much loss of time.

The power of the two Houses in the premises is clear. The President and any other civil officer of the United States may be removed by the process indicated, "on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors." But what is the case made out against President Johnson by General Ben. Butler? First, that Andrew Johnson has been guilty of the "attempt to bring Congress into public hatred, ridicule, and contempt." We presume this has reference to some of the unfortunate speeches delivered by Mr. Johnson in his late unlucky pilgrimage to the shrine of Senator Douglas at Chicago; but there is some palliation for those speeches in the provocations of certain radical leaders and stumpers levelled at President Johnson. They railed at him, and he paid them in their own coin, only he forgot to discriminate between Congress and its railing radicals. Butler's second charge of "wrongfully using the power of appointment" amounts to nothing. In this business Mr. Johnson, wisely or unwisely, has only followed the examples of his predecessors from the time of General Jackson.

The third charge, that he was guilty of a high crime or misdemeanor in "declaring peace in the insurgent States without the consent of Congress," is simply absurd, as is the fourth, in regard to the exercise of the pardoning power. The fifth, "for failing to enforce the Civil Rights bill," remains to be proved, and the sixth, "for complicity in the New Orleans riot," is not sustained by the facts. If as good, it is no better than Mr. Johnson's charge against the radicals of Congress that they incited the New Orleans riot; and this brings us to the end of the budget of Butler.

Upon these charges, or something like them, we expect the attempt will be made to impeach the President at the coming session of Congress. We undertake to say, however, that no bill of impeachment will pass the House, and that if put to the test it will hardly receive more than forty or fifty votes, or the strength of the extreme radical faction. On the other hand, we deem it highly probable that the effect of the impending November elections will be to bring the conservative Republicans of Congress and the Executive into that happy accord which will put an end to this impeachment scheme of the Jacobins, and bring the outlying Southern States to a wise acceptance of the Constitutional amendment. As the controversy stands between the President and Congress it affords no facts or overt acts for an impeachment, and in what Mr. Johnson may do lies the alternative, not only of a two-thirds majority against him in each House to the end of his term of office, but that other and saving alternative of a balance of power in his favor with the restoration of the South on the basis of the Constitutional amendment.

The Disturbed Relations of Russia and Austria—Another Sick Man.

From the Herald.

It is announced from Europe that there is a dangerous complication in the relations between Russia and Austria, and it is intimated by the London *Times* that the immediate cause of this new European trouble is to be found in Russian intrigues for the further disintegration of the Austrian empire. It was hardly to be expected that Russia, whose frontier has been carried so far westward solely by the dismemberment of other nationalities, should preserve her equilibrium in view of the spectacle that Austria has presented in the past summer; and it seemed not at all natural that she should remain quiet while Europe was radically reconstructed and settled into a new balance. In the position of Austria, assailed on the north and the south, there was an opportunity for Russia to settle the score of revenge that she had against her neighbor for the failure to come forward when England, France, and Italy joined hands with Turkey against the giant of the north. Moreover, the troubled position of Austria afforded a most tempting occasion to Russia in another respect.

Austria, it must be remembered, is a composite empire, and was even more eminently such last summer than now. Her great elements of population, divided by races, were Slavic, German, and Italian. The success of the war against her deprived her at a blow of nearly her whole Italian element, and so crippled her in the German element that she is no longer regarded as a German power. Seeing these portions of the Austrian empire thus reverting to their original nationalities; seeing the Italians of Austria absorbed in one direction and the Germans in another, it is only natural that Russia, the great Slavic power, should conceive the possibility of finishing the matter by an absorption of the Slavs. We cannot argue that she did not conceive that possibility by her having apparently kept quiet; for the war was very short, and the conceptions of Russian politics are sometimes very slow. Russia, moreover, may have a more effective way of operating in this matter than by open war. Indeed, open war for the purpose of the obliteration of Austria would involve the interference of the Western powers. In the midst of the recent war the Emperor of France intimated to Prussia that Austria must not be debased from her position as a great power.

Such a power in her place is a necessary part of the balance, and the Emperor allots to her thirty millions of people. Another war, therefore, to strip the new sick man of additional millions of her population, could not be permitted; and Russia works by surer means, in the intrigues, doubtless, with the people, hinted at in the telegram. Whatever circumstances may give rise to it, or whatever form it may take, it seems certain that the next collision in Europe must be on the border line between these two powers. Austria shut out of Germany, definitely limited in every other direction, can only grow towards the east, and can only do that at the expense, directly or indirectly, of Russia. Russia, while resisting, will also always be aggressive. Such is the character of the two powers—the persistency of the one and the solidity of the other—that diplomacy can only avert the collision for a time. It must come, but we do not believe it will come just yet.

The Mexican Empire on the Point of Dissolution—What is to Follow!

From the World.

The Emperor Napoleon is sufficiently punished for his audacious and intrusive interference in the affairs of this continent by the chagrin and loss of prestige which attend his signal failure. His capital mistake was his miscalculation of the result of our civil war. Had his opinion on this one point been correct, a great deal might be said in extenuation of his attempt to replace the chronic anarchy of Mexico by a stable Government. The permanent division of our republic would have been a disastrous blow to republican institutions throughout the world. Our sister republics on the southern part of this continent—always feeble and distracted—would have lost heart. Mexico, in particular, so long the prey of contending factions, would, if left to herself, have retrograded, more and more, through anarchy, towards barbarism. Had Napoleon correctly forecasted the fate of our republic, his intervention in Mexico would have been truly in the interest of order, civilization, and commercial development. Not France alone, but all nations having intercourse with Mexico, had long felt the misgovernment of that country to be a serious evil.

President Pierce's able message to Congress on Central American affairs (whether written by Secretary Marcy we know not, but certainly approved by him), alluded regretfully to those evils, and stated, among other facts, that five revolutionary governments had succeeded one another in Mexico within a few months. The consequence was, that foreigners in that country had no protection, and that their Governments were frequently obliged to intervene in defense of their rights. England had been obliged to resort to strong measures; France had, on one occasion, disembarked troops at Vera Cruz. It was for the general interest of the world, President Pierce thought, that the influence of the United States should be felt in aid of order and stability in the countries lying between our southern frontier and the Isthmus.

Allowance being made for the sinister augury of Napoleon respecting the result of our civil war, there was a certain greatness of conception, and perhaps even generosity of purpose, in his attempt to redeem from anarchy and restore to order, progress, and commerce one of the finest and most productive regions of the globe. Had our cause failed, the moral coercion which has been exerted by President Johnson in hastening the departure of the French troops and the downfall of the empire, could not have taken place. The inspiring effect of our success in reinvigorating republican sentiments among the Mexicans would also have been wanting.

The prostration of republican hopes and the support of French arms would have maintained the throne of Maximilian; and Mexico, under the empire, would have entered on a career of renovating and creative civilization. Her magnificent internal resources would have been developed; foreign capital and emigration would have flowed in, invited by lucrative opportunities and the security of a stable government; the nerves of industry would have been touched; wages increased; internal commerce promoted by the construction of railways; exhaustless mines have been made to pour out their wealth; and the ever-rising tide of the world's international commerce have been swollen by the products of a country on which nature has lavished her gifts with a prodical hand.

These tempting visions, so fitted to fascinate a great statesman like Napoleon, have all vanished, and "like an unsubstantial pageant faded, leave not a wreck behind." For the permanent interests of the human race, the disappointment of these brilliant hopes is fortunate. The prestige which success would have brought to the monarchical over the republican idea would have set back the hands on the dial of political progress. The world would have relapsed, for an age or two, towards institutions which the improving condition of the masses is rapidly outgrowing, and which are destined to become obsolete.

But if republican institutions are as beneficent as we deem them, why should not they produce equally valuable fruits? Why should not order, stability, civilization, industry, commerce, prosperity, and national development grow up and flourish in Mexico under the protecting shadow of a republic as well as under the protecting shadow of a throne. Should not a neighbor confer upon a neighbor, a republic upon a sister republic, an American nationality upon a conterminous American nationality, a nurture as valuable and advantages as great as a European monarchy would have conferred upon an American monarchy of its own planting? Would it not be discreditable to republicanism to be outdone, on its own hemisphere, in generous ideas, in liberal, civilizing tendencies, in aspirations towards a beneficent leadership in national progress and commercial development?

A selfish indifference to the success of free institutions in other countries is contrary to the genius of republicanism, which is generous, fruitful, aspiring; the source of vast ideas, of a genuine sympathy of the struggling nations, founded on the deep sense of the brotherhood of men, which, originally borrowed from Christianity, is the germ of democratic politics. It was the outgoing of generous democratic sympathy, overleaping our national boundaries, that declared its protecting attitude towards the republics of the American continent, in the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine which struck its roots in congenial soil, and, next to the preservation of the Union, is the most cherished of our national traditions. It is not in the nature of democracy to be cold and barren. Its sympathies have often been so quick and ardent as to produce too impatient a spirit of apostleship, as was manifested in the French Revolution, and in every outbreak of the sacred republican fire which has taken place since.

With what generous ardor the Democratic party of that day, inspired by Jefferson, its great founder, hailed and applauded the republican uprising in France! With what lively zeal, at a later day, it encouraged the Spanish-American republics when they imitated our revolutionary example! How it kindled at the Greek revolution! With what a sympathetic glow it watched the fortunes of Kossuth in the Hungarian struggle! Wherever the banner of republicanism has been raised throughout the world, the applauding good wishes of the Democratic party of the United States have warmly greeted it. The same generous feeling has been manifest in welcoming the oppressed of all lands to our shores, and in keeping open an asylum for patriots and political refugees. We feel that democracy is a great brotherhood; that this great nation, as the leader and exemplar of modern democracy, owes duties of encouragement, protection, and sympathy to all of like faith, whithersoever scattered abroad.

But may we actively intervene for its propagation and protection outside our own boundaries? For its propagation certainly not; for its protection, under some circumstances, we may. When the Holy Alliance undertook to interfere against republicanism in South America, we announced the Monroe doctrine. We met the manifesto of the Holy Alliance by a counter declaration. We withstood its diplomacy by countervailing diplomacy. Had the Holy Alliance resorted to force, the Monroe declaration would have been made contemptible, if we had not supported it by force. When France invaded Mexico, Mr. Seward was recreant and pusillanimous, that he did not rebuke and withstand her. Had she persisted in upholding Maximilian, it would have been the duty of our Government to drive him out. Thus far, we suppose the American people are substantially unanimous.

But if by moral or physical coercion (using either according to circumstances) we may intervene to repel monarchy, what shall forbid us to intervene to lift up and protect protestant republicanism, in a country which lies upon our borders, which invites the enterprise of our capitalists, whose proximity will give us the greatest share of its commerce, and whose feeble Government, not yet reinstated, supplicates our assistance? To intervene against her wish, as Napoleon did, would violate international morality; but the circumstances, in our case, preclude this objection. Whether we ought ever to intervene to our disadvantage and cost, is equally foreign to the actual case. We have an interest in republicanism, an interest in civilization on this continent, an interest in the commerce and industrial development of Mexico. Cost or risk there need be none. Mexico can amply secure us, either by a cession of territory or by a lien upon her imposts. It would be the opprobrium of the Monroe doctrine and the shame of republicanism, if they rescued Mexico from imperialism only to remand her to anarchy. Shall it be said that the crusade against European intervention on this continent to which the Monroe doctrine binds us, is a crusade against order and civilization? If republicanism is the ally of progress, a country which might have advanced under French protection ought not to retrograde by what we ask the world to regard as a relief.

That the Mexicans would gladly accept an American protectorate, there is every reason to believe. The memorable offer they made to the late General Scott illustrates the reasonable temper of the Mexican people. General Scott first became known to them as an invader. All their instincts of patriotism were aroused against him and the nation whose forces he commanded during his hard-fought, victorious advance from Vera Cruz, and his triumphant entry into their capital. But the equity of his government after the conquest, the unprecedented security enjoyed by the people, the order and reviving prosperity they enjoyed, gave such promise of renovation, that leading citizens of Mexico offered him the dictatorship of the republic, which he declined to accept mainly because he was expected to pave the way for its ultimate annexation to the United States. A short experience of an American protectorate would produce sentiments equally cordial. We do not wish to absorb Mexico; certainly not at present; never against her own inclination; most decidedly not until she has grown up to that robust capacity of self government which would prevent her abusing the local freedom which is the heritage of our States. A protectorate would cause a great influx of American citizens, who would give an impetus to industry and commerce, develop the resources of the country, inspire the nation with the sentiment of progress, educate it in liberal ideas, and diffuse through it those sound views of the nature of free institutions in which it has always been behind us by the lack of our long antecedent training. We were cradled in liberty in our colonial state; Mexico was not. When an American protectorate and American immigration have given the Mexicans a new turn of character and a new cast of ideas, they will be able to decide wisely for themselves whether their interests would be promoted by a close connection; and we could then entertain the question without fearing that annexation would introduce new elements of domestic discord and peril.

The sentiment of "manifest destiny" which inspired the Democratic party of this country to look forward to a great and expanding future, though of late dormant, is reviving in all its old force. It does not aim at vulgar aggrandizement, but at a generous expansion of the area of free institutions, national prosperity, and a higher civilization for the masses of mankind. Whether this shall come by further extending our limits, or by diffusing our principles and our prosperity beyond them, the great cause of democratic freedom will be equally benefited; commerce, which, next to freedom, is the great civilizing influence of modern times, will be equally promoted; our just national pride as the leader of democratic thought and the renovator of the world's hopes, will be equally gratified. Democracy is progress; and we ought to rejoice that we live in an age destined to give a mighty impulse to the diffusion of free principles. The present mission of democracy is not the regeneration of the inferior races, like the Indians and negroes of our own country, but the redemption to freedom of the superior races all over the world. These will then lift up such of the inferior races as are not destined to extinction. The Republican party of this country, by misunderstanding the epoch and misdirecting the spirit of progress, endangered freedom in its very citadel, and ran the hazard of seeing free institutions supplanted on this continent, and democracy made a byword throughout the world. Happily we have escaped this danger. Democracy again rises triumphant, and re-enters on its great mission of extending the area of free institutions.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No. 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.

Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B.—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmwsm

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1866.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the Board of Managers have determined to allow to all persons who shall appear as Stockholders on the Books of the Company on the 8th of September next, after the closing of transfers, at 3 P. M., of that day, the privilege of subscribing for new stock at par, to the extent of one share of new stock for every five shares then standing in their names. Each shareholder entitled to a fractional part of a share shall have the privilege of subscribing for a full share.

The subscription books will open on MONDAY, September 10, and close on SATURDAY, December 1, 1866 at 3 P. M.

Payment will be considered due June 1, 1867, but an instalment of 20 per cent., or ten dollars per share, must be paid at the time of subscribing. The balance may be paid from time to time, at the option of the subscribers, before the 1st of November, 1867. On all payments, including the aforesaid instalment, made before the 1st of June, 1867, discount will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and on all payments made between that date and the 1st of November, 1867, interest will be charged at the same rate.

All stock not paid up in full by the 1st of November, 1867, will be forfeited to the use of the Company. Certificates for the new stock will not be issued until after June 1 1867, and said stock, if paid up in full, will be entitled to the November dividend of 1867, but to no earlier dividend. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,

8 30 Treasurer.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOANS.—

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG October 24, 1866

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the sale of One Million Dollars of the Five Per Cent. and One Million Dollars of the Six Per Cent. Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at the Treasury Department in the city of Harrisburg, until 2 o'clock P. M., of THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, A. D. 1866

Bidders will state amount offered, price asked, and whether Registered or Coupon Loans. To be addressed, "Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pa." Endorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bids not in their opinion, advantageous to the Commonwealth.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT, Auditor-General.
ELI SLIFER, Secretary of State.
W. H. KEMBLE, State Treasurer.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

10 25 tw

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.

The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilldin, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe, resigned his position, the Board of Directors to-day elected J. W. Torrey, Esq., Vice-President, and E. P. Ketchy, Esq., Cashier.

10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE. PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, No. 11 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, on MONDAY, the 5th November, at 1 o'clock P. M.

10 23 11t A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

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☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 5 6s No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

PERSONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY, No. 483 North ELEVENTH Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This Agency collects from the United States All Arrears of Pay, Bounty, and Pensions due Pennsylvania Soldiers, or their Widows and Orphans,

Including the additional Bounty under recent acts of Congress, FREE OF CHARGE.

All business can be transacted through the mails, and all correspondence will receive prompt attention.

The Agency cannot act for Claims in the hands of other Agents or Attorneys, and it is not proper for Agents or Attorneys who collect for pay to expect this Agency to do their work.

F. JORDAN, Colonel, and Military Agent of Pennsylvania.

10 25 6t thlm

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—The undersigned is regularly licensed by the United States Government to collect the Extra Bounties and has all the facilities for a speedy settlement. Call on or address GEORGE W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third, 10 23 1m Philade phia

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As this is the only All-rail Route between Philadelphia and the South, it commends itself at once to the favorable consideration of Shippers. Cars will be run through from Philadelphia to Lynchburg, Virginia, without breaking bulk, and the entire arrangements are such as will secure speedy transit and prompt delivery to all Southern and Southwestern points.

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For Rates of Freight or other information, apply to JAMES C. WILSON, Agent O. and A. R. R., No. 105 South FIFTH Street, 10 13 1m Two Doors below Chesnut

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WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails 1 24

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.]

INCREASED BAIL IN A COUNTERFEITING CASE.—William Cregar, who was committed some weeks ago by United States Commissioner Hibbler, in default of $10,000 bail, to answer the charge of being concerned in the manufacture of counterfeit Treasury bills, was before Judge Cadwalader yesterday, with a view to the entering of security. Eli Everett and Pelham Hollis had been examined as bail on Monday, but not being approved, John A. Gore was offered yesterday in addition to them. Judge Cadwalader remarked, that when an application had been made to him a few days before for a reduction of bail, he had said that, so far from reducing the amount fixed by the Commissioner, his intention was to increase it. He did not like to increase the bail in any case, for fear that it might prejudice the public mind against the prisoner; but he did not know that the objection might not be pushed to a too great extent. His belief was that he should have fixed the bail originally at $20,000, and he had come to the conclusion to add $5000 to the $10,000, making the whole amount $15,000. He should not require any of the sureties offered to enter more than $10,000 of the whole amount covering the sum named by the Commissioner. He should, however, expect that the bail would be of such a character that $15,000 could be realized out of it in the event of the defendant not appearing.

The Judge then asked Mr. Gore if there had been any change in the condition of his property since he was before the Court some months ago.

The reply was that there had been rather an improvement than otherwise.

"You are," said the Judge, "a very good man of your kind, but not of a very good kind.' [Meaning professional bail.]

District Attorney Valentine asked if the securities were to be indemnified.

Mr. Gore replied that he understood so.

The Judge intimated that he was not entirely satisfied to take the three persons offered, but he should consider the ends of public justice met if $15,000 were secured in any tangible shape to the Government. Cregar was remanded.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—Thomas O'Brien and Daniel McCarty had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, before Alderman Beitler, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud John Connelly.

Complainant testified that on Monday, defendant, with another man, came to him at his residence, No. 108 Spruce street, and represented that the third man, who has not yet been arrested, had a warrant for his arrest, issued by Alderman White. One of them asked him if he had any money to settle the affair, and not having any, he was induced to pawn his frock coat, on which the broker advanced $2. This money he gave to the man who pretended to be in the office of the Alderman named.

Alderman White testified that he had not issued a warrant for the arrest of John Connelly. He had heard of the use of his name before for a similar purpose, and had reason to believe that it had been often done. The accused were held in $1500 for their appearance at Court.

William H. Harris had a hearing yesterday at the Central Station on the charge of attempted larceny.

Officer McCue testified that Harris had taken down two shawls hanging in front of a store on Eighth street; but upon discovering that he was observed, he walked into the store and gave the shawls up to one of the attendants, remarking that he had picked them up. Witness said that he had called at the store to get the names of persons, that he might subpœna them, but that the proprietor refused to permit any of the young ladies to attend Court.

As Harris was begging when arrested, he was committed for thirty days under the vagrant law.

A COMPLETE CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday the following persons, accidentally injured, were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital:—

William Givens, aged eighteen years, residing at Twenty-second and Arch streets, had his leg badly crushed by a dray passing over it at Germantown road and Norris street.

John O'Neill, aged thirty-five, residing in Phœnixville, Chester county, had his foot badly crushed, while loading a canal-boat on the Schuylkill with iron.

John McMillen, aged twenty-one, residing at No. 106 South Eighteenth street, broke his arm while driving a dray.

William Simpson, aged fifty-six, residing in Marriott's lane, below Fifth street, broke his leg while in the employ of David Stewart, west of Logan Square.

Besides the above cases, there was reported another case. A boiler at the dyeing establishment of Mr. Jones, No. 432 North Front street, exploded yesterday morning, and badly scalded William Jones, a son of the proprietor. No other damage was done.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLDING, AND INJURY OF THREE WORKMEN.—About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the scaffolding of a building, which is being repaired at Broad street and Columbia avenue, gave away and fell to the ground, precipitating three workmen to the pavement. One of them, named Michael McCarty, was severely injured, and was conveyed to St. Joseph's Hospital; another, named Andrew Allen, was hurt about the hips and head, and was taken home; and the other, named Samuel Wilson, a colored man, was severely injured about the thighs.

THE FENIANS.—Under the pressure of the great international excitement the Fenians are again strengthening their organizations, and putting forth new efforts.

A meeting of officers of the Fenian Circles of this city was held last evening, at which resolutions were adopted declaring the invasion of British territory by an oppressed people is a legitimate act of war, and that the trial and sentence of Colonel Lynch is a challenge to the Irishmen of America, and is accepted in the spirit intended.

COMMENCEMENT OF A COLORED INSTITUTION.—The fourteenth annual commencement exercises of the Institute for Colored Youth takes place to-morrow at the Institute Building, Shippen street, west of Ninth. The day will be devoted to an examination of the classes in Greek, Algebra, Latin, Geography, Arithmetic, etc. The exercises of the Alumni Association take place on Friday morning, and the oratorical exercises of the under-graduates will be held in National Hall on Friday evening.

A VALUABLE INSTITUTION.—The free night school for young men which was inaugurated last spring through the efforts of the Social Union, was reopened for the season last evening, at the Hall, No. 640 N. Sixth street.

Ladies and gentlemen have offered their services to teach one or more evenings of each week. The object is the mental improvement of a class of young men whose opportunities of obtaining instruction have been very limited.

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—Yesterday afternoon there was an exciting runaway of a horse and wagon in Callowhill street. Mr. Spear was driving, when the horse became unmanageable, and started off up Callowhill street at a furious speed. At Twenty-third street Mr. Spear was thrown out, and considerably injured. He was conveyed to his residence, at Thirty-fourth and Haverford streets, West Philadelphia.

ACT OF INCENDIARISM.—Last evening a rear window of the store of Messrs. Kibberton & Co., No. 1918 Market street, was pried open with a jimmy, and an attempt made to burn the building. The flames were fortunately discovered before they made much progress, and soon extinguished.

PRESS CLUB.—A stated meeting of the Press Club of Philadelphia will be held this afternoon at four o'clock. Mr. William J. Clark will deliver an essay.

810 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies' and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 810 SOUTH Street above Fifth. 6 6 6m

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BIERSTADT'S "YO SEMITE VALLEY," Worth $20,000, is now on exhibition in Cincinnati.
CROSBY'S "AMERICAN AUTUMN," Worth $6000, is now on exhibition in Philadelphia.
SCHUSSELE'S "WASHINGTON IRVING," Worth $5000, is now on exhibition in Chicago.
HART'S "WOODS IN AUTUMN," Worth $5000, is now on exhibition in New York.
CONSTANT MEYER'S "RECOGNITION," Worth $5000, is now on exhibition in Louisville
BEARD'S "DEER OF THE PRAIRIE," Worth $4000, is now on exhibition in Boston.
CIGNOUX'S "ALPINE SCENERY," Worth $3000, is now on exhibition in New York.
VOLK'S MARBLE BUST Of our late Martyred President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Is now on exhibition in Chicago.
LEUIZE'S GRAND PORTRAIT OF The National Hero, ULYSSES S. GRANT, Is now on exhibition in Boston.

Paintings by Hazeltine, Brown, Moran, Hubbard, Huntington, Church, De Haas, Hart, Gay, Lambdin, Vedder, Johnson, Bothermel, Weber, Bradford, Nehlig, White, Stearns, Healy, Hicks, Tait, Hall, Sonntag, Rosenberg, McEntee, Whittredge, Shattuck, Bellows, Falkner, and almost every artist of reputation in the United States are among the

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. CROSBY'S GREAT PAINTING, ENTITLED "AN AMERICAN AUTUMN," JUST ARRIVED, AND NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, with a collection of other premium Paintings of the Association, at THE PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY (F. GABRYLEWITZ, PROPRIETOR), No. 1305 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B.—For further particulars and description of the various prizes, see published Catalogue. 10 10 wsif

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE ITALIAN OPERA.

TO-NIGHT, POSITIVELY ONLY TIME OF THE HUGUENOTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

In answer to numerous requests from patrons of the Opera to give Meyerbeer's STAR OF THE NORTH AT A MATINEE, the Director takes pleasure in announcing that highly successful Opera for THE FAREWELL MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 3, at 2, THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

The Repertoire of this, the last week of the Opera, will be as follows:—

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 31, at 8, ONLY NIGHT OF MEYERBEER'S IMMORTAL MASTERWORK, THE HUGUENOTS, THE HUGUENOTS, WITH UNEQUALLED SPLENDOR, NEW AND COSTLY COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES, APPOINTMENTS, AND STAGE EFFECTS. INCREASED CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA, MILITARY BANDS, ETC., ETC. And a most extraordinary cast, including THE ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY. CARMEN POCH, NATALI-TESTA, RONCONI, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, BERNARDI, FOSSATI, BANFI, REICHARDT, MANCINI, SCHEELE, VOELDEN, PIANIGIANI, CONDUCTOR.....CARL BERGMANN.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, November 1, at 8, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON. In compliance with numerous requests, AND FOR THE LAST TIME, THE MOST SUCCESSFUL OF ALL MODERN COMIC OPERAS, CRISPINO E LA COMARE, with its inimitably great cast.

FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON. GRAND COMBINATION PERFORMANCE. By request, the entire of Bellini's charming Opera, LA SOMNAMBULA. Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK, F. STOCKTON, BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI. To conclude with the celebrated fourth act of THE HUGUENOTS.

SATURDAY, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE. THE STAR OF THE NORTH.

The sale of tickets for any of the above-named performances commences THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of the Academy, and at Trumpler's Music Store, No 632 Chesnut street, corner Seventh.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT. "THE FAMILY RESORT" OPEN FOR THE SEASON. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the Great Star Troupe of the World in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock. 8 30 3m J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

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CITY MUSEUM THEATRE, CALLOWHILL Street, below Fifth. Lessee.....Mr. J. K. MURPHY. Stage Manager.....ROBERT JONES. Business Manager.....J. C. McCORMACK. LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF MISS ANNIE HOWE. THREE PIECES TO-NIGHT. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 31, will be presented the comedy of WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN? Satanella.....MISS ANNIE HOWE. Jack Bagget.....Mr. J. DELAFIELD. Fancy Dance, MISS FANNY THOMPSON. To be followed by the Nursery Drama of THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD. Walter (a poor Carpenter).....Robert Jones. Cora. Henri (aged 8 years).....Miss Lida Lewis. To conclude with the laughable Farce of OUR NAN. Our Nan (with songs).....MISS ANNIE HOWE. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Dress Circle and Parquet.....36 cents. Orchestra Chairs.....50 cents. Gallery.....15 cents. Private Boxes.....$3 and $5. Seats in Private Box.....75 cents. Doors open at 7 P. M., and the curtain will rise precisely at 8 to 8. The Box Office will be open daily from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M., where seats may be secured.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Commence at 7¾. THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, October 31, FIFTEENTH NIGHT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH, who will appear in his great impersonation of RICHARD III. in Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy, in five acts, of RICHARD III; OR THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.....as.....Richard III. Mr. J. B. Roberts.....as.....Henry VI. Mr. Barton Hill.....as.....Earl of Richmond. Thursday, EDWIN BOOTH as IAGO.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1866.

Personalities in Politics.

THE foundation of the original Democratic party had among its corner-stones one of personality. Its appeals to the people were either based on hero-worship, the exaltation of a man to the seventh heaven of political party, or else by the vilest abuse of all such leaders as saw fit to oppose its triumphs. If this feeling of personality existed in the party during its best days, it is with no surprise that we see that it has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength. Never, in the history of the campaigns of our country, have the Democratic journals indulged in more gross and disgusting personalties than during the one which is now in progress. We notice that not only is the political and public career of the radical leaders abused with an openness and a discourtesy very discreditable in the opposition; but also their private character is assailed in attacks so wanton, so malicious, so scurrilous, and so false, that we are at a loss to account for the inventive genius of the authors of these stories. We could instance cases without number. There is, in fact, hardly a Republican leader who is exempt from assault. A slander too disgraceful to repeat is current among the opposition journals in regard to Thaddeus Stevens. Another, almost its equal in the magnitude of the crime, was circulated about General Butler. All can easily remember the tale of the conduct of General Kilpatrick, and the gross injustice that was done to that soldierby the propagation of the falsehood.

The latest object of their attack is General N. P. Banks, who is accused of drunkenness at Portland, and the New York *World* gracefully remarks, that he "was treated as they would a sick horse, to get him in a condition to speak." We apologize to our readers for the quotation, but it serves to show how reckless and desperate the opposition has grown. The utter falsity of the charge was proved by General Banks, and is attested to by the gentlemen who were with him at Portland, and by the audience that listened to his address. Yet, notwithstanding his refutation of the wilfully concocted libel, we see it republished again and again, with no other object than to injure the character of a statesman of national reputation. It can do the Democracy no good, and can only be accounted for on the ground of a malicious desire to blast the fair name of an honorable opponent.

We have quoted sufficient to prove that such is the style of Democratic argument during the campaign, and as citizens of a great country, who prides herself on the civilization of her children, we regret such a custom. We do not speak as partisans, for we condemn it when found on the Republican as well as on the Democratic side, but as lovers of decency, we deplore the prevalence of the habit. Why should the private character of a man be dragged before the public because he sees fit to express his political views? Why should we not contest with him on the principles he professes, and not on his personal morality?

Does it affect the soundness of an argument in support of our national measures, whether the speaker be a religious or irreligious man? We hold a man accountable to the social bar of judgment for all malfeasance in private life; but in arguing an important issue, is it fair or is it necessary to penetrate the circle of personality, and test the force of our argument by the character of the speaker? Have the American people so far degenerated as to enjoy the gossip of scandal, and do the Democracy hope to alienate the confidence of the masses by maligning the domestic conduct of a statesman?

We hope the day is not far distant when both parties will be compelled, by the force of moral censure, to abandon this style of campaigning; when the great parties of the day will base their claims for the suffrages of the people on principles, not personalities; when an attack on an opposing leader will be only on doctrines, and not on his domestic concerns. We think that the people are getting disgusted with the grossness of these personalities, and feel that before long we will not have cause to complain of the bad taste displayed to-day by our opposing contemporaries.

What the Late Rebellion Was.

A DEMOCRATIC contemporary speaks of the traitor in Fortress Monroe as *"guiltless of moral wrong."*

—Upon no point do the Rebels and their friends exhibit more sensitiveness than upon the *moral character* of their late efforts to overthrow the Government of the United States. It is quite natural that they should do so. Success often sanctifies in human eyes a bad cause, but *defeat* can find no solace except in the inherent righteousness of its endeavors. Kossuth failed in his efforts for the liberation of Hungary, but the justice of his undertaking has not only saved his name from reproach, but has placed it high upon the rolls of honorable fame. But suppose Kossuth's effort had been one for the deeper *enslavement* of his people, what then? His name would have been saved from oblivion only by its transcendent infamy.

The misfortune of our Rebels is that they have not only failed, but they have failed *in a bad cause*—one which the intelligent moral sense of the world will continue to look upon with increasing disapprobation. In the first place, they endeavored to overthrow the existing order of things without a just cause. Now there is something sacred in government itself as government, so that no man has a right arbitrarily and recklessly to attempt its destruction. Its overthrow must be justified not only by the existence of great and crying wrongs, but by the impossibility to reach and rectify them in any other way. Nobody can pretend this on behalf of the slaveholders' Rebellion. Where was their list of grievances? Where their catalogue of wrongs? Where their instances of unendurable oppression? They have never shown them; they never can show them, for the simple reason that there were none. They were living under a free representative republic, in which they had their just and equal voice. They had no complaints to make of the laws, for they were laws of their own making. They had no oppression to escape from, for the Government had been in their own hands. Almost without interruption for fifty years they had managed to control the policy of the Government both at home and abroad.

It was in the face of these and similar facts that they inaugurated a bloody attempt at revolution, involving the expenditure of immense sums of money, the waste and destruction of enormous amounts of property, and a vast and mournful sacrifice of human life. No wonder that the authors of such stupendous public and private misfortunes stand speechless and aghast before the bar of history, and listen to its already audible and inevitable sentence of condemnation!

But not only was the slaveholders' Rebellion destitute of any sufficient justifying cause—it was entered upon for an atrocious end. The real cause of complaint that the Rebels had with the Government of the United States was, that it is founded upon the principles of freedom and equality. The glorious truth enunciated in the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal," was to them a rock of stumbling and a stone of offense. They determined, so far as the South was concerned, to overthrow this form of government and to found in its stead a government which should incorporate into its very essence the idea of inequality and oppression. This intention was boldly avowed and most cordially elaborated and defended in Alexander Stephens' celebrated "corner stone" speech, while he was acting as Vice-President of the so-called Southern Confederacy. The fact, then, is incontrovertible, that this Rebellion was an attempted revolution against human rights, and in favor of human wrongs. It was an effort of tyranny to strike down liberty—of despotism to override freedom—of the haughty few to trample under foot the rights of the suffering many. Its success would have been the triumph of cruelty and wrong, a retrogression towards darker ages, a reaction in favor of might instead of right, a victory of the dogmas and practices of barbarism over the culture and refinement, and beauty of Christian civilization.

And is it supposed that any man who has been the leader in an attempt like this, and has failed in it, is to be handed down to posterity as a hero, a martyr, a great and good man, a friend of his race? Nay, verily, history has but one place for such a man, and that is the pillory. She will point to him as an illustration of how the wicked are overthrown in their own craftiness. She will hold him up as an example of warning to those who would overthrow free governments that they may establish despotic ones. She will denounce him as one who sought by bad means to accomplish a worse end—as the cruel author of unutterable woes to many innocent persons, that he might overthrow a wise and free government of the people, and erect upon its ruins a vast empire of selfishness, pride, and oppression.

The End of the Mexican Business.

THE Mexican business, so far as the empire of Maximilian is concerned, evidently draws to a close. The French troops will soon be withdrawn, Maximilian will go back to his home in Austria, and the Mexicans will be left to work out their destiny once more after their own fashion.

Notwithstanding the fact that Maximilian has given, and if supported would probably have continued to give, to Mexico a much more stable and promising Government than amid the multitudinous revolutions and counter-revolutions of the past she has been able to secure for herself, still his empire could not be looked upon by Americans with favor, and its downfall will be accepted with cheers rather than with regrets. Its establishment was, under all the circumstances attending it, one of the severest of the many insults with which during the Rebellion we were obliged to put up from foreign countries. Not only was it a defiant violation of the Monroe doctrine, which for more than forty years had been a cherished policy of the American people, but it was avowedly done for the purpose of making a counterpoise in the interest of foreign countries—of the "*Latin race*," as the Emperor Napoleon termed it—against the growth and influence of the United States. Moreover, it was always believed by the masses of our people that the establishment of Maximilian's empire, just at the time and under all the circumstances of that event, was gone into with direct reference to an intervention in behalf of the Rebels, had their success, or our own complications, ever presented a favorable occasion for such a movement. It was in view of this that General Grant once denounced Maximilian's occupation of Mexico as "a *part of the Rebellion*."

The downfall, therefore, of this *protege* of foreign despotism, and of the Government which he has been endeavoring to establish, is a most gratifying circumstance to American pride and patriotism. That it is likely to be accomplished without our firing a shot or losing a man, is pretty conclusive evidence that, so far as this business is concerned, our foreign affairs have been well managed by Secretary Seward.

But, now, what is to become of Mexico herself? is the next question. Already there are rival claimants of her Government. Besides Juarez, who has held on wonderfully for the last four years, and deserves well of the Mexican people, there is General Ortega, who claims to be the constitutional head of the country, and General Santa Anna, who is ready for anything that may turn up. Probably the United States Government may have to decide the matter in the end; and in that event Juarez will be the fortunate man. Let us hope that whoever is placed in power, Mexico will have, what to her would be the greatest of all possible blessings, a wise, firm, and stable Government.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ MUJAVIRO!—THE MOST ELEGANT and delicious perfume for a lady's toilet extant. It will not stain the handkerchief, and is very durable.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

We have tested this delightful new perfume, and have found it to excel all others in durability, richness, and delicacy.—*Philadelphia Trade Journal.* 7 16 6m rp

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—The *originators* of the anæsthetic use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Extract teeth without any pain. More than 5400 persons have signed our certificate scroll to that effect. The list can be seen at our rooms, at No. 737 WALNUT Street. Come to headquarters. We never fail. 10 5 1m

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO.

☞ "OUR NEW HOUSE;
Or, Pleasures of House-Hunting."
A HUMOROUS LECTURE on the above subject will be delivered by
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE,
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, November 1, 1866,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
Under the auspices of the Philalethean Literary Association. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents, for sale at TRUMPLER'S MUSIC STORE, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 10 30 2t*

☞ METHODIST CENTENARY.—A CARD —There are in this city a great many persons, not in actual communion with the Methodist Episcopal Church, who are its earnest friends, and would be glad to have an opportunity of testifying their regard. The object of this card is to let such friendly persons know that the Methodist Episcopal Church is now celebrating its centenary by religious services, and gifts and offerings for the advancement of religion.

In this city the Methodist churches are making a special and earnest effort by "thank offerings" to endow Dickinson College, located at Carlisle Pennsylvania. We cannot doubt that many of the sons of Methodism, now in other branches of the church with a number of others who appreciate her mission, especially to the masses will be happy to send in an offering when they learn how it may be done.

To such we extend our greetings, and invite them to send contributions to Rev. S. W. THOMAS, No. 1013 ARCH St., or to any of the Methodist pastors. 10 27 6t

☞ THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION was the unflinching friend of the colored people during their bitter slavery, and now it supports among them three hundred Christian teachers, who benefit these poor freedmen in ways too numerous to mention. We ask our readers to aid in this noble work, through its Agent, Mr. CORLISS, who is now canvassing in our city for this Association. 10 30 6t

☞ POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. —The Mail for HAVANA, per steamer "HENDRICK HUDSON," will be closed at this office at 5 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY next, November 3 1
10 31 3t CHARLES M. HALL, Postmaster.

☞ PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE,
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.

Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,
A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

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THEO. H. M'CALLA,
Hat and Cap Emporium,
9 18m4p)
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MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUments, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2t

EUCHRE AND ITS LAWS.
THE LAWS AND PRACTICE OF THE GAME OF EUCHRE. By a Professor. This is the only recognized work adopted by the Euclid Club of Washington city as their guide. One volume, cloth. Price One Dollar. For sale at
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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH,
MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 5,
Under the Auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.
HIS WORLD-RENOWNED LECTURE
"LONDON BY NIGHT."
Mr. GOUGH has been persuaded to entirely revise this popular Lecture, which is so often called for in all parts of the country, and will deliver it for the FIRST TIME in its new form, on MONDAY EVENING next. On TUESDAY EVENING, November 6, he will deliver one of his great Lectures on
"TEMPERANCE."
The sale of Tickets will begin on FRIDAY MORNING, November 2, at ASHMEAD'S (late Ashmead & Evans) Book Store, No 724 CHESNUT Street.
Admission 25 cents and 50 cents.
Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75 cents.
Private Boxes in Balcony $4. 10 31 tf

MRS. WARREN'S THREE
Housekeeping Manuals are the most valuable little books any Housekeeper can have.

In a fascinating, concise, and simple form she tells just how she experimented until she accomplished the desired result, and certainly it is worth every one's while to know how to make a little money and little labor produce a happy and healthy home.

36,000 Copies of "How I Managed my House on £200 a year."
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IN THIS COUNTRY they will be nearly as successful, as every one that reads them recommends them to their friends in turn.

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GREAT BARGAINS IN
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HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAIN.
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BEAUTIFUL PLAID GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

Table Linen and Damask Napkins, Towels, Flannels, every grade; Shawls, Balmorals Merrimac Calicoes, Hosiery, New and Elegant Styles Sacquing and Cloakings, for ladies' wear; Cloths and Cassimeres for men's and boys' wear; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs; Tickings, Huckaback, Crash, etc.

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A Large Assortment of DRESS GOODS from the late Auction Sales, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Handsome Plaid Poplins, $1·13½ to $2.
Handsome Plaid Irish Poplins, $2·25.
Heavy Corded Silk Poplins, $2·50, cost over $3.
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Plain All-wool Poplins, $1 to $2·25.
Very Cheap French Merinoes.
Great Bargains in Evening Silks.
Silks of all kinds at Low Prices.
Fall and Winter Shawls.
Heavy Zephyr Petticoats, Cheap.
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All-wool Blankets, from $7 to $17.

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JUST RECEIVED THIS DAY,
NEW HAVANA PRESERVES.
HICACAS,
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GUAVA FRUIT,
PINEAPPLE SWEETMEATS.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
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ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever, and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted. [10 31 c 2mrp

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These Bonds bear SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, payable semi-annually in this CITY.
FREE FROM ALL STATE TAX,
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We will be happy to furnish full information, on application in person or by letter.

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PRESIDENT,
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EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING FROM AUCTION,
LUPINS FRENCH MERINOES
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
HEAVY CORDED POPLIN
FOR WALKING SUITS,
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IMPORTANT SALE
OF A VERY CHOICE AND RECHERCHE COLLECTION OF
ENGLISH AND FRENCH OIL AND WATER COLOR
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To take Place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, November 1 and 2,
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AT THE
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We are gratified in offering to the public this truly magnificent collection, in which are nearly 100 specimens, that were selected in London and Paris by a gentleman of cultivated taste, ably assisted by one of our most gifted artists; none of which works have yet been exhibited in America. Many of the first masters are here represented by guaranteed original specimens, which have unquestionable pretensions to a high cast of artistic character, eminently superior in their peculiar line as works of art to anything offered to the public of this city, reflecting in the most positive manner the powerful and comprehensive grasp of intellect that stamp the English and French pencil with such life-like portraiture.

Among the most prominent names whose productions would be an acquisition to the choicest collections of the country, are the following:—

J. P. Herring	Frantz,
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A. Calame,	G. Schopin,
Theodore Frese,	F. Musin,
James Webb,	Z. Netterman,
P. L. Couterier,	Horace Vernet,
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Ferel,	Berthier,
Gilbert,	Cattermole,
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O. B. Jacobi,	Taylor,

And many others of note, both native and foreign.

The paintings are now on view, and will continue so day and evening, until the nights of sale.

Catalogues may be obtained either of the Auctioneers or in the Gallery

10 29 4t5p THOMAS BIRCH & SON, Auctioneers.

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Plain Black French Beavers
Frosted Beavers, plain and fancy.
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Fancy Fall and Winter Cloakings.
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Full line Black Cassimeres and Doeskins.
New Fancies for Business Suits.
"Harris" and other good American makes.
Low-priced goods for Boys' wear.
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Cheaper than ever.
$6, $7 and $8—excellent Blankets.
Large sizes and fine qualities.
Blankets supplied by the quantity.
Quilts—Alhambra, Honeycomb, etc.
Extra size and quality Marseilles Quilts.
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Empress Cloths, all colors good for $1·25.
Lupin's French Merinoes, 5-4 wide, $1·25.
" " " extra quality, $1·50.
Plaid Poplins, $1 $1·25, $1·40, and $1·50.
Just opened, several cases, at unusually low prices.
Silk-faced Poplins, handsome shades, of light and dark colors, $2·38 and $2·50.
68-cent double-width Green and Blue Plaid Poplins.
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Large stock at the new lowest prices.
Shaker Flannels, full line, much reduced.
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WIDE SHEETINGS,
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Scarce fine 9-8 and 5-4 Pillow Muslins.
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45 cent yard-wide extra Bleached Muslin 1 case.
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Good reliable makes only kept
Extra good Plush, in bleached and unbleached.
28 to 31 cents will get a good Canton Flannel.
By the piece at wholesale prices.
BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK.
Two yards wide Barnsley, $2 25 for good quality.
Two yards wide Barnsley, finest grades.
Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Linens of every kind.
French stock Linen Goods, prices low.
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Believing that our Stock will bear
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All goods warranted of first quality.
Especial attention given to Diamonds. [10 28 tmw2m

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The New York Mail Steamship Company's fine ocean steamers will leave Pier 46 NORTH RIVER, New York, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
MORNING STAR.....On Saturday, October 20
MONTEREY.....On Wednesday, October 24
HAVANA.....On Saturday, October 27
MISSOURI.....On Wednesday, October 31
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President.
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ATLANTIC COAST
MAIL STEAMSHIP LINES,
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NORFOLK AND RICHMOND, cabins.....$6 and $3
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Every SATURDAY, Star line for
NEW ORLEANS Direct NEW ORLEANS
First cabin..$60. Second cabin..$40. Second class..$16
First cabin..60 Second cabin..40. Second class..20
With unsurpassed accommodations to either class.
For freight or passage, apply to
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REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, November 1.
Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
10 29 2t WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
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COOK & BROTHER,
IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
Have Opened (Steamer "Propontis,") from Medium to Finest Qualities of
Gents' English Merino Vests and Pants.
Ladies' English Merino Vests and Pants.
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Exclusively our own importation, and bearing our
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CANTON GINGER.
Fresh Imported Canton Preserved Ginger, Dry and in Syrup,
OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 16 EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FINE PAINTINGS.

A collection of Oil and Water-color Paintings of vast merit and consideration are now on view at Messrs. Thomas Birch & Son's Gallery, in Chesnut street, previous to their disposal. We glean from the catalogue many important names that the paintings themselves most ably indorse.

The French and English schools are, perhaps, more worthily represented in this gallery at present than before at any time and place in our city. The oil paintings evince a distinguished high tone of character; nor do the water colors deserve less consideration, discovering a delicacy, power, and finish that we were heretofore strangers to. The sale will commence to-morrow evening, and should draw a large company.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—To-night Meyerbeer's grand romantic work, *Les Huguenots*, will be presented in a style of splendor never before attempted here. The cast will embrace Sennora Carmen Poch, Madame Natali-Testa, Giorgio Ronconi, Bellini, Mazzoleni, Antonucci, Bernardi, Fossati, Banfi Reichardt, Mancini, Scheele, and others.

To-morrow night, *Crispino e la Comare*.

On Friday night, we take great pleasure in remarking, *La Somnambula* will be repeated, and an act from the *Huguenots* thrown in as a *douceur*. In Miss Hauck we shall bid farewell to a more promising, a more fascinating "Amina" than has been seen here for years.

On Saturday afternoon—grand matinee—*The Star of the North*.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE—JOE JEFFERSON AT HOME.—To-night, after an absence of thirteen years from this, his native city, Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear as "Rip Van Winkle," in the play of that name. Mr. Jefferson's name and fame and extraordinary talent are familiar all the world over; and it is the fact, not only that he is a Philadelphian, but that he is a Philadelphian whom the world delights to honor, that will render his reception this evening so immense. The management promises on its part, that every scene shall be new, consequently the enjoyment to be derived from an attendance upon *Rip Van Winkle* will be of no ordinary character.

NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The new comedy, *Women will Talk*, is now playing with distinguished success at the New Arch Street Theatre, and Mrs. John Drew's impersonation of "Mrs. Belle Gabberton" is a delightful dramatic treat. The piece is cast in first-rate style, and is placed upon the stage in a most superior manner. It is a play of rare interest, and no one should fail to witness it.

NEW JERSEY AFFAIRS.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT WATERFORD.—Last evening a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Waterford, on the line of the Atlantic Railroad, about twenty-four miles from the city. The meeting was held in the open air, in front of Mr. Porter's house. The "Boys in Blue," and the "South Ward Campaign Club" of Camden were present. A "wigwam" was erected for the accommodation of the audience, but it was not large enough for the numbers present. The meeting was called to order by Griffith Porter, who officiated as chairman. He introduced Mr. Thacher, of Philadelphia, who spoke in substance as follows:—

Fellow-Citizens:—It seems to me I have seen a great many of these gentlemen before, on several occasions, in Camden county. I shall not trouble you with a long speech to-night, as it is getting almost too late. Our object was more to come down and make you a short visit than to make any extensive speeches. There is one very important issue before the people of the North. It is a little bit of difference between the people of the United States and one of their agents down in Washington. You know that we so act once in four years a man to be our agent to *execute* the laws which are passed by the people's representatives. This man whom we selected to be an agent for us has made a little mistake. He has opened a shop in Washington, and gone to dealing in policies instead of executing the laws made by the people's representatives. We don't think much of these policy-dealers. The people didn't put him there to deal in them, they put him there simply to execute the laws. The real vital and fundamental issue before the people is simply whether Andrew Johnson shall usurp the law-making power of the Government, or whether it shall remain in the hands of the people. The issue, which can be seen in a moment, is clear to every man, no matter what his political proclivities may be. That is the point and the only important point in this canvass. You are to elect a Congressman from this district. What are you going to send him to Washington for? He is a representative of the people, to make laws for them. If Andrew Johnson is to make the laws, what is the use of us electing Congressmen? The speaker then discussed the President's policy and the one adopted by Congress, showing conclusively that the latter was by far the wisest and judicious, and the only one that would secure to the country a permanent peace.

Mr. Thacher having retired amid much applause, General Robeson, of Camden, was then introduced, who said he had come down to speak to the glassblowers of Waterford, because he was by profession a blower. He then discussed the question of representation under the new apportionment. The speaker was frequently applauded throughout his able and logical address.

Senator Ludlam, of Cumberland, was then introduced. This speaker confined himself almost exclusively to eulogizing the various nominees of the Republican party, and to the contrary of the Democratic candidates, showing them up as they have never been before, the speaker being familiar with their antecedents since he has been in the State Senate.

At a late hour the vast assemblage dispersed, and wended their way homeward.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CAMDEN.—Among the many improvements in Camden at the present time, none attract more attention than that of Odd Fellows' Hall, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets. The building, with the improvements, will be 120 feet in depth by 35 feet in width, with a wing 80 by 60.

The new additions to the main building are of the same height as the old one. There will be six ante-rooms, the two upper ones used for a supper-room, and the two in the second story for cloak-rooms.

Yesterday afternoon the roof over the wing having been completed, a collation was served in the supper-room in the third story in grand style. The table was well filled with good and substantial food, and in the room adjoining plenty to drink could be had. Mr. Morgan, the enterprising owner of the property, deserves a great deal of credit for the manner in which he has supplied this great desideratum.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The Democrats and Conservatives held their first meeting in the Court House, last evening. The building was pretty well filled, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. There was also a meeting held outside in the open air, which was addressed by prominent gentlemen. The meeting in the Court House was called to order by the nomination of Samuel J. Baird to act as Chairman. That gentleman made a few fitting remarks, at the conclusion of which he introduced A. H. Slape, Esq., the nominee of the Democrats for Congressman.

The speaker then made the following declaration of principles, which he discussed at length:—

1. I have never believed in the right of secession.
2. The Union is one and indivisable.
3. The Southern States were never out of the Union; hence I am opposed to the radical Congress because they want to put them out.
4. I am in favor of admitting the loyal members of Congress elected by the people.
5. The Southern States having complied with the resolutions of Mr. Lincoln and Congress, ought of right to be admitted to all the rights of the States.
6. I am in favor of preserving the national faith inviolate.
7. I am opposed to negro suffrage.
8. I am in favor of equality before the law.
9. I am opposed to making the negro the equal, politically or socially, of the white man.
10. I am in favor of an economical expenditure of the public money, and relieving the people from the onerous duties of taxation.
11. I am for peace—a united Union and cultivation of fraternal feeling in all the States.

Addresses were also delivered by John O'Byrne and others.

The "White Boys in Blue" were in attendance, and presented a very creditable appearance, numbering about 113 fully equipped members.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

THE EIGHTH STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—William Warnock is, perhaps, above all others, entitled to the credit of being the pioneer of the Eighth street retail trade. He began his mercantile career about thirty-five years ago in a little shop on the west side of the street, between Filbert and Arch. Meeting with what was in those days a rare success, he finally removed into larger quarters on the opposite side, on the premises now known as No. 43. During the early portion of his business life he employed as a clerk for ten years Mr. E. R. Lee, who on his retirement became one of the members of the succeeding firm. About five years ago Mr. Lee became the owner of the entire business, and during these five years he has expanded it to five times its magnitude at that period.

Mr. Lee has recently completed, at a cost of nearly $25,000, a handsome improvement of the old stand, imparting thereby to the property a nett increase in value of about $20,000. The store has now a depth of one hundred and thirty feet on Eighth street, and branches of at the rear one hundred feet to Filbert street. The ceiling has been raised from eight feet and a half to fourteen feet, thus rendering it one of the most commodious and attractive in the city. The front is handsomely constructed of brown stone, and receives additional beauty from the large New York bulk-windows, with heavy plate glass, which adorn the first floor. The doorway on Eighth street has likewise been beautifully panelled with black walnut to a depth of six feet from the front.

Mr. Lee, since his improvement, has increased his stock full three-fold, and is now prepared to furnish to the public everything in the line of staple and fancy dry goods, making something of a specialty of fancy articles, silks, and the like. The Filbert street store is used exclusively as a show-room for hoop-skirts, and in that respect is one of the most attractive in the city.

A BURGLAR FOILED.—About 2 o'clock this morning, a desperate attempt was made to enter and rob the house of a Mr. Derbyshire, who lives in Beach street, below Shackamaxon. The burglar pried off a board from a fence enclosure, and obtained entrance into the yard of a factory next to which Mr. Derbyshire lived, and from thence jumped over into his yard. He then procured a step-ladder, and obtained entrance into the bath-room of the house. Fortunately the door of the bath-room was locked, and in the endeavors of the burglar to force it open he awakened Mr. Derbyshire, who ran to his front window, and, raising the sash, cried out at the top of his voice, "Thief! thief! thief!" This melodious howl arrested the attention of Officer Gray, who happened to be within hail. The officer immediately ran to the house and asked to be admitted, so that he could arrest the interloper. But Mr. Derbyshire was so scared and flurried that he was unable to do so.

In the meantime, the thief, taking advantage of the opportunity given him, ran out the back way, and made a clear break for Allen street. Officer Gray saw him but for a passing instant. He vanished up Allen street, doing some tall walking. Officer Gray went after him, but owing to the darkness and the long start the burglar got off. In the meantime, the noise had attracted the attention of Officer Eaken, who, as he went to the scene of operations, saw a man emerging from the hole in the fence in which the burglar had gained entrance, and collared him. The astonished man showed a disposition to resist such familiarity, and the officer would have shot him if it had not turned out that his prisoner was a son-in-law of the gentleman who came so near being robbed. It appeared that hearing the noise, he had gone over to see what was the matter, and was unlucky enough to be mistaken for a burglar.

A BRUTAL FELLOW.—A fellow named Evan Thomas was arrested for committing an assault and battery on an old woman. The said old woman is Thomas' mother-in-law. It seems that there has been a misunderstanding for some time between the two. Yesterday afternoon Thomas undertook to drown his fancied sorrows in the intoxicating bowl. When he had succeeded in getting thoroughly soaked, he started up to the residence of his abhorrence, in Hope street, below Norris, on a war trail. Arrived there, he made a ferocious attack upon her, smashed her metaphorically, and then turned to and smashed her furniture literally. Thomas, about the time he had finished his demonstrations, was arrested, and taken before Alderman Cloud, who held him in $800 to answer at Court. It is said the prisoner is what is emphatically denominated "a hard case."

NORTHERN CENTRAL BONDS.—We notice from an advertisement in another column of our paper that the firm of Drexel & Co., of this city, offer for sale a limited amount of bonds of the Northern Central Railway, a road so well known in our State for its enterprise that we have no doubt the bonds will be taken rapidly by capitalists at the present low figure at which they are offered. Messrs. Drexel & Co. have, during the past few months, placed a large amount of first-class canal and railroad bonds on the market, viz.—the Lehigh Navigation, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and latterly the Connecting Railway Bonds, and from the ability which they have evinced in managing the previous loans, we will again say we do not hesitate to predict a rapid sale of the present one.

AN INTRUDER BAYONETED.—Thomas Nichols, who keeps a place at No. 335 Front street, was arrested on a charge of assault and battery and attempt to kill. It appears from his story that a man came into his place and commenced to quarrel with him; that being hard pushed, and the man getting the better of him, and not being strong enough to put him out, he seized a bayonet and thrust it at him. The man was not hurt very badly, it is asserted. Nichols had a hearing before Alderman Moore, who committed him in default of $1000 bail to answer.

CHOLERA.—There were but two cases of cholera reported to the Board of Health from noon of yesterday to noon of to-day. At this rate of decrease we shall soon be able to show a clear bill of health.

ASSAULT ON AN OFFICER AND A FRUITLESS CHASE.—Officer Reeder, whilst in the neighborhood of Passyunk road and Ellsworth street, saw a couple of men, one of whom was dressed in soldier's clothes, helping along a third man who was in a state of beastly intoxication. The drunken man said to his companions, "Hic—hic—let's go in and take a drink ole fels; come on, frens." Just as he had got that lucid speech out, a woman came along and said that the drunken man was her husband, and that he had in his possession then over one hundred dollars; and also that the man dressed in citizen's clothes, who was with him, had struck and beaten her, and asked Officer Reeder to arrest him.

He did so, but "caught a tartar." Turning on his captor, and giving him about six or seven severe blows, he showed a clean pair of heels for about a mile, when his progress was stopped, and he found himself in the grasp of the guardians of the peace. The whole occurrence happening at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, made quite a stir amongst the peaceable citizens in the vicinity. The man, who gave the name of John Moore, and who is more renowned for his ruffianly qualities than anything else, was taken before Alderman Bonsall, who, after a hearing of the facts of the case, held him in default of $1500 bail.

BEDFORD STREET CASES.—Yesterday afternoon John Harris, James Johnson, and David Vallieu were all arrested at Seventh and Bedford streets, on a charge of suspicion of larceny. It is asserted that they appropriated some clothing to their own use in an unlawful manner. They had a hearing before Alderman Lutz, who committed them for a further hearing.

Last evening Victoria Burchell, alleged to be a bummeress, was arrested on the charge of the larceny of a coat from a slop-shop in Bedford street. She was arrested at Sixth and Shippen streets, and had a hearing before Alderman Tittermary, by whom she was committed to answer.

The thieves and bummers of that locality are evidently looking out for cold weather.

A STABBING CASE.—About half-past eight o'clock last evening a fight was started at No. 2410 Callowhill street, between the keeper of the tavern, named John Donohue, and a man by the name of Flemming. After fighting for a while, Donohue drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Flemming twice, once in the arm and once in the region of the groin. The latter wound is a very severe and painful one, but is not considered dangerous, it is said. The wounded man was taken to the St. Joseph's Hospital. Donohue gave himself up to Officer Hamilton, of the Ninth Police District. He had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, and was held in $1500 bail for a further hearing. Flemming's wounds were dressed, and he is now doing well.

A PAIR OF AMAZONS.—Mary Dougherty, in whose head the bump of combativeness is rather inordinately developed, got into trouble last evening. She lives in Northampton court, and is in constant hot water with one of her neighbors in that classic place. It seems that this enemy of hers was saying something disagreeable, when she picked up a caseknife and rushed out to do battle before all the court. A short but spirited contest ensued, in which Mary put her antagonist *hors de combat*, and drew the first blood from a cut in the arm. Mary was arrested, however, and was taken before Alderman Toland, who held her in $1000 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

FIRE.—This morning there was an alarm of fire telegraphed to the Central Station to the effect that a large coal oil factory, on Gray's Ferry road, below the Arsenal, was on fire.

The place at which the fire took place was Carr & O'Neall's coal oil refinery. Its origin was the catching fire of some of the inflammable gas escaping from a still in which benzine was being distilled. It occurred just about the time of the opening of the establishment and was put out without any difficulty by the workmen. Damage very trifling.

"HOUSE HUNTING."—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage will deliver a lecture before the Philalethean Literary Association, on to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, on "Our New House; or, the Pleasures of House Hunting." Mr. Talmage has a fine reputation as a brilliant and original thinker. His subject is certainly an interesting one in the present dearth of dwellings, and we doubt not those who hear his lecture will be both amused and instructed.

PROPERTY SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN.—Yesterday afternoon a boy who was carrying part of a set of harness, stopped on the corner of Fifth and Coates streets, and putting down his burden, he put off and left. It was picked up and taken to the Eleventh Ward Station House, where it now remains awaiting an owner. The property is supposed to have been stolen.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—About half-past 8 o'clock last evening a man (name unknown) fell overboard at the foot of the dock at Pine street. A woman who heard the splash in the water gave the alarm, and Officer Ellis, of the Harbor Police, jumped in and rescued him, or otherwise he would have been drowned.

EUCHRE.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street, have just issued a neat pocket edition of "The Law and Practice of the Game of Euchre," by a well-known professor—a most useful and interesting little book.

JOHN B. GOUGH.—See advertisement in Special Notices.

RISING IN THE WORLD.—

A youth who was daily employed
As clerk of a local express,
By ambition was much annoyed,
And sat down one day in distress,
Sighing, "If I knew how to rise!"
When upward he flew, just at that;
Then came down with painful surprise;
'Twas an yeast-keg whereon he sat.
Its bursting his clothes bespattered,
But this brought him cheer after all,
For greatly his pride was flattered
When clad new at Tower Hall!

Our stock of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing is the fullest and most complete in Philadelphia. Prices are lower, and nearer those of *old times*, than for several years.

Half way between
FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

FOR CHOICER STYLES, FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE,

READY MADE,

GO TO PERRY & CO., STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM, No. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH, SIGN OF "STAR."

N. B.—Custom Department under the charge of Messrs. Zackey and Kelly, whose merits as Cutters are too well known to require anything further to be said about them.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES for families are viewed with favor by all intelligent citizens, in and out of the profession. The medicine or specific for each disease is supplied in proper quantities, with full directions in a small book, and they have been the means of effecting very great benefit. The system of having a specific for each particular disease originated with Dr. Humphreys, and has been elaborated and extended with great care, and for their simplicity and efficiency leave little to be desired. Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

VALUABLE MEDICINE.—The sale of that remarkable and truly valuable preparation, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, is constantly and rapidly increasing. During the past year the demand for the great remedy has been altogether unprecedented. Scarcely a week passes by during which we do not hear of some remarkable cure having been performed within the circle of our acquaintance by the use of Perry Davis' Pain Killer.—*Providence General Advertiser.*

THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA took out of Mexico, when she left for Europe, all of Maximilian's jewels and spare specie. We should also judge that she took his best suit of clothes, as report says his present suit which it appears is the only one he has, "is almost threadbare, and a disgrace to the Mexican throne." We shall be happy to recommend him to Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, if he passes this way home.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation of that unequalled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

Five-Twenty Coupons,
Due November 1,
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 South Third street.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES emanating from B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No 624 Arch street, impress you once that they have passed through the hands of a good workman. Six card or one large Photograph, $1.

CARAMELS.—CARAMELS.—CARAMELS.—George W. Jenkins has as fine an assortment of Caramels of all flavors as can be had anywhere.

CANDIED FRUITS, carefully and tastefully prepared, comprising many varieties, constantly on hand at E. G. Whitman's, No. 318 Chesnut street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

TWELFTH AND CHESNUT is the place to purchase Cork Mattresses and Bedding, and to have your Furniture reupholstered, varnished, and repaired by practical workmen.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS.—A large and desirable line of these goods, at all prices, and of beautiful designs, is now offered by John M. Finn, Arch and Seventh streets.

PAULUS, THE HATTER,
Beats them all,
Southeast corner Second and South.

FIFTY VARIETIES OF CAKES, fresh daily, at Morse & Co.'s, Nos 902 and 904 Arch street.

ELASTIC STITCH SEWING MACHINES, FOR FAMILY USE. THE ONLY MACHINE THAT BOTH SEWS PERFECTLY AND EMBROIDERS PERFECTLY!	GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, No. 730 CHESNUT STREET.	SHUTTLE, OR LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE FOR TAILORS, SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, LATEST AND BEST

SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

MARRIED.

ELY—ASH—On Monday evening, October 30, by Friends' ceremony, at the residence of the bride's father, WILLIAM B. ELY to MARIAM, daughter of James Ash, all of Philadelphia. No cards.

SMEDLEY—WYATT.—On the 9th of August last, at No. 861 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. JOHN F. SMEDLEY to Miss SOPHIA EMMA WYATT, both of Frankford, Philadelphia.

DIED.

CARELS.—On Tuesday morning, October 30, at 1 o'clock, after a short and severe illness, ELIZA BECKER, wife of John H. Carels, and granddaughter of the late Mrs. Mary Jenkins, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1204 Brown street, on Friday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

CULVER.—On the 29th instant, ANDREW CULVER, Jr., son of Rev. Andrew and Sallie W. Culver, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 160 Green street, Manayunk, on Thursday afternoon, November 1, at 1 o'clock. Funeral services in the Presbyterian Church, Manayunk.

ELTON.—On the 28th instant, after a long and severe illness, AMELIA R., wife of Edwin J. Elton, and youngest daughter of Sarah and the late Philip Buckley, in the 23d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of mother, Lancaster avenue, below Fortieth street, on Thursday, November 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Funeral service at Berean Baptist Church. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

KNIGHT.—At St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 27th instant, JONATHAN, son of Edward C. and Ann M. Knight, in the 25th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 226 Pine street, on Sixth-day morning, 11th month 2d, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

RITTENHOUSE.—On the 30th October, Mrs. ELIZA RITTENHOUSE, in her 81st year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Abraham Rittenhouse, Emeline and Memphis streets, Nineteenth Ward, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

PATENT WOOD BOTTOM AND GALVANIZED Coal Scuttles, Combination Poker and Tongs for removing clinkers and scoria from stoves; Patent Ash Sifters, Door Springs, and other seasonable Hardware, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COLE-SLAW OR CABBAGE CUTTERS, Vegetable Slicers, Paring, Kitchen and Bread Knives, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

COPPER TACKS, TINNED IRON TACKS, superior Swedes Iron Carpet Tacks for upholsterers; Shoe and Hungarian Nails, Sprigs Finishing, Clout, and Cigar Box Nails etc. etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 8 Next door to Post Office.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness, can be had at the Ear Instrument Depot of P. MADEIRA, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 10 15 1m

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, superior to all others. They excite the wonder and admiration of all who use them. Manufactory and Sales-rooms, No. 248 N. EIGHTH Street, Phila., Pa.

OPERA GLASSES.
Assortment large and varied. Prices low. 9 24 3m

JAMES R. LITTLE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SUPERIOR COFFIN TRIMMINGS,
No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Mountings, Handles, Screws, Tacks, Diamond Studs, Screw-Caps, Ornaments, Star Studs, Lining Nails, Escutcheons, Silver Lace, Inscription Plates, etc. etc.
Particular attention paid to [10 3 1m
ENGRAVING COFFIN-PLATES.

WANTED—IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY in exchange for first-class Clothing. Address Box 971, P. O., Philadelphia. 10 29 3t

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
COACHMEN'S COATS.
HUNTING COATS.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Latest Style Sack and Walking Coats.
BOYS' CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
Foreign and Domestic Fabrics Made to Order, Reasonable, Serviceable, and Fashionable.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
FINE CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St., Phila.
FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST FROM CANADA.

The Volunteer Movement.

Influence of the American Press.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

MONTREAL, October 31.—At a public dinner to the Hon. G. E. Cartier, last night, General Sir John Michel, Commander-in-Chief, made a speech, recommending the fortification of Montreal, Kingston, and points west, and also that the volunteer movement be extended over entire British America.

The Canadian papers are discussing Mr. Seward's letter and the tone of the American press on the Fenian trials, and generally say that the threats of many American papers who are morally Fenian accomplices will do the prisoners more harm than good, and quote the hanging of Captain Beale, Kennedy, and others by the United States during the late war.

Naval Affairs.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Despatches have been received by the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Palmer, commanding the North Atlantic squadron, dated at Porto Rico, October 22, announcing his arrival and departure on that day for Havana. The *Mackinaw* and *Florida* were at Porto Rico, all well.

On inquiry at the Navy Department, it is ascertained that no monitors have been sold to any foreign government, nor have any foreign governments officially intimated a desire to make such investments. It is true, however, that private parties, all of them American citizens, have made a proposition, without stating for whom they wished to purchase, that the Government has decided not to sell any of that class of ships, whether they were built in the Government Navy Yards, or outside by private parties.

Georgia.

AUGUSTA, October 31.—The cholera has disappeared from Savannah.

About 200 freedmen from Bibb and Hancock counties are preparing to leave for Liberia on the ship *Golconda*.

The Macon *Telegraph* says the city has furnished from six to ten coffins per day for colored paupers.

Parties engaged in sinking a well in McLemor's Cave, Walker county, Georgia, struck a vein flowing oil. The location is about fifteen miles from Chattanooga.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 31.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD

$1000 City 6s new....101½ | 200 sh Cata pf.....25 28½
$500 U.S 7 30s Aug 106½ | 200 sh do.....b5 28½
$1000 U. S. Am. 6s 75 92 | 100 sh do.....s30 28¾
$200 do.....m 6s 99 | 4 sh Penn R.....57½
$7000 U.S 5 20s 62...114½ | 11 sh do.....57½
100 sh Hest'r R...b5 14½

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,
Or Pain Destroyer,
Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS, BRUISES, LAMENESS, SORENESS, SPRAINS, SORE THROAT, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, PILES, BOILS, STINGS, SORE EYES, BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS, NOSE, STOMACH, CORNS, ULCERS, OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by druggists and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.
Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.....50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail.....$1 00
Quarts in bottle.....$1 75
Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.
HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.
FAMILY CASES
Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.....$10 00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.....$5 to $8
Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment in vials and pocket cases.....$2 to $5
These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.
Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,
Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.
Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.
For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R. CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw5

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
THE GIRARD HOUSE.
THIS WELL-KNOWN HOTEL PROPERTY
For Sale on Easy Terms.
APPLY TO ISAAC C. PRICE, or
T. JACKSON,
10 25 6trp No. 54 North SEVENTH Street.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three-story brick Dwelling, with double three-story back buildings, front and side entrance, northwest corner of TWELFTH and WALNUT Streets; new heater, range, gas, bath, etc.; piazza on Wallace street. Replete with all conveniences. Could be altered into a store with dwelling attached. Possession with deed.
C. M. S. LESLIE,
10 20 No. 227 SANSOM Street.

AUCTION SALES.
B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 2 18
CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the centre of the most fashionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connoisseurs and lovers of art in general.
N. B.—Sales of merchandise in general solicited. Personal attention given to out-door sales. B. SCOTT, JR.

FINE PROOF FRAMED ENGRAVINGS,
On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
30th, 31st inst., and Nov. 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, will be sold 225 fine framed steel engravings, chromos, colored lithographs, etc. etc., carefully selected from the great modern artists. [10 24,7t

MODERN OIL PAINTINGS
On Monday Evening,
November 5 at 7½ o'clock at Scott's Art Gallery, a valuable collection of modern oil paintings. [10 24 11t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK,
AUCTIONEERS,
518 No. 240 MARKET Street.

FREE GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS—
No. 927 CHESNUT Street, below Tenth,
Now open with a fine collection of Oil Paintings among which are Lewis Notch and Valley in the White Mountains, and Bensell's Autumn in the Alleghenies
10 31 6t McCLEES & McCANN.

FOURTH EDITION

The Trial of the Baltimore Police Commissioners.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., October 31.—The examination of the charges against the Police Commissioners was continued until 6 o'clock last night, and resumed again this morning at 10 o'clock. The defence expect to get through their evidence by noon, when there will probably be some rebuttal evidence introduced by the prosecution.

Commissioner Hinds was called to the stand yesterday by the counsel for the defense, in order that the Governor might question him, but he declined doing so, and said if he desired to examine the Commissioners he would do so at their office in Baltimore.

The same conversation took place last night relative to the argument of the case.

Mr. Alexander, for the Commissioners, announced his intention to argue the case.

Mr. Latrobe urged the importance of disposing of the case without delay. He said those represented 14,000 disfranchised people of Baltimore. Time pressed, and if the Commissioners were removed, as they hoped and believed they would be, there was much to be done, many changes to be made, before next Tuesday, the day of election.

The counsel for the defence said they did not wish to delay unnecessarily. Mr. Alexander said they represented the Union men of Baltimore and the Union sentiments of the country.

The Governor said that, in order to accommodate the counsel, he would sit up to twelve o'clock to-night, if necessary.

Fenian Meeting in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 31.—A large meeting of Irishmen was held at the Court House last evening, at which resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the late action of the Canadian courts in the cases of Colonel Lynch and Father McMahon, characterizing the infliction of the death penalty for political offenses as barbarous, cruel, and in opposition to the spirit of the age and humane teachings of civilized nations, and expressing thanks and gratitude to President Johnson and Secretary Seward for their prompt action in behalf of Irish-American citizens.

From Washington—The Indians on the Plains.

WASHINGTON, October 31.—Commissioner Bogy, of the Indian Bureau, had a conference this morning with General Sherman at the headquarters of General Grant, in relation to the temper and disposition of the Indians of the great plains of the West. The new Commissioner appears to be anxious to investigate into the truth of the various rumors in relation to the Indian troubles.

General Sherman will make a written report on this head through his superior officer, General Grant.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Cotton very dull, and unchanged. Flour 10@20c. higher; sales of 13,500 bbls. State at $9 75@10 50; Ohio $10 25@15; Western, $9 75@13; choice do., $12@25@15; Southern firmer; sales of 350 bbls at $12 20@17. Wheat advancing; prices are 2@5c higher; sales of 50,000 bushels No 2 Milwaukee at $2 44@2 45; new amber State, $3 25. Corn has declined 2 to 3c for mixed; sales of 82,000 bush. at $1 32@1 33. Oats declined 1c. Beef quiet. Pork buoyant at $35 for mess. Lard quiet at 14@16c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 110¾; Cumberland preferred, 66¼; Illinois Central, 125½; Michigan Southern, 92½; New York Central, 118½; Reading, 115½; Canton Company, 55; Erie Railroad, 85¾; Western Union, 53; United States coupons, 1882 114½; ditto, 1864 111; ditto, 1865, 111¾; new issue, 108½; Ten-forties 100¾; Treasuries, first series, 106½; second series, 105½; Gold, 144¾.

BALTIMORE, October 31.—Flour is quiet. Western extra, $13 50 for spring Wheat Flour. Grain.—The rece pts are light, and the prices firm. Provisions are steady. Lard is active. Coffee active. Sugar firm, and refining Cuba, 10¾@11c. Seeds steady. Flaxseed, $3 20. Whisky nominal.

SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Joseph Hughes, Henry Edell, and William Winer, charged with dealing in lottery tickets without a license, had had a hearing before Commissioner Smith this afternoon.

The case involves a test of the validity of the State law which prohibits altogether the sale of lottery tickets. Edell and Winer have furnished bail in $1000 each, and the United States will test their case upon Joseph Hughes. The issue is—Can the United States enforce a revenue law which conflicts with State laws in letter and in spirit?

Peter Daly sworn—I am Deputy Collector of the Fourth District; I know defendant; I visited his place about the last of October, in Pear street near Broad; I asked him if he had a license; he said he had none; I told him to come to the office and get one; I went there three times; the first time I went alone; I went again on the 5th with a German; defendant was writing on a slip of paper, and some women were paying him money; he was writing down figures on slips of paper; they were all of foolscap paper; I have not seen a lottery ticket; I cannot know what the strips were; the papers had sets of numbers on them; I don't know the difference between a policy and lottery ticket; I can't say whether it was either a lottery or a policy ticket; lottery tickets are printed; the tickets that I saw resembled them. Defendant said he would see about paying his license; some had said they thought he ought not to pay it, and he had not come to a decision; the second time I was there I saw these tickets handed to people for money.

Cross-examination—I do not say on my oath I saw either lottery or policy tickets there.

The defendant was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court on the 19th of November.

INIM

JUGERID SLETTEN.

Jugerid Sletten, of Willay pool,
Had no costly trinkets to wear;
But a cap she had that was far more fair,
Although 'twas only of wool.

It had no trimming, and now was old;
But her mother, who long had gone,
Had given it to her, and so it shone
To Jugerid more than gold.

For twenty years she laid it aside,
That it might not be worn away:
"My cap I'll wear it on that blissful day
When I shall become a bride.",

For thirty years she laid it aside,
Lest the colors might fade away:
"My cap I'll wear when to God I pray,
A happy and grateful bride."

For forty years she laid it aside,
Still holding her mother as dear:
"My little cap, I certainly fear
I never shall be a bride."

She went to look for the cap one day,
In the chest where it long had lain;
But, ah! her looking was all in vain—
The cap had mouldered away.

ARTEMAS WARD AT THE TOWER OF LONDON.

I skurcely need inform you that your excellent Tower is very pop'lar with people from the agricultooral districks, and it was chiefly them class which I lound waitin at the gates the other mornin.

I saw at once that the Tower was established on a firm basis. In the entire history of firm basisis I don't find a basis morn firm than this one.

"You have no Tower in America?" said a man in the crowd, who had somehow detected my denomination.

"Alars! no," I answerd; "we boste of our enterprise and improovements, and yit we are devoid of a Tower. America, oh my unhappy country, thou hast got no Tower! It's a sweet Boon."

The gates was opened after awhile, and we all purchist tickets, and went into a waitin-room.

"My frens," said a pale-faced little man, in black close, "this is a sad day."

"Inasmuch as to how?" I said.

"I mean it is sad to think that so many peple have been killed within these gloomy walls. My frens, let us drop a tear."

"No," I said, "you must excuse me. Others may drop a tear if they feel like it; but as for me, I decline. The early managers of this institootion was a bad lot, and their crimes was trooly orful; but I can't sob for those who died four or five hundred years ago. If they was my own relations I couldn't. It's absurd to shed sobs over things which occurd durin the rain of Henry the Three. Let us be cheerful."

I continnered. "Look at the festiv Warders, in their red flannit jackets. They are cheerful, and why should it not be thusly with us?"

A Warder now took us in charge, and showed us the Traters Gate, the armers, and things. The Trater's Gate is wide enuff to admit about twenty traters abrest, I should jedge; but beyound this I couldn't see that it was superior to gates in gen'ral.

Traters, I will here remark, are a onfortnit class of people. If they wasn't, they wouldn't be traters. They conspire to bust up a country—they fail, and they're traters. They bust her, and they become statesmen and heroes.

Take the case of Gloster, afterwards Old Dick the Three, who may be seen at the Tower, on horseback, in a heavy tin overcoat—take Mr. Gloster's case. Mr. G. was a con-pirator of the basist dye, and if he'd failed, he would have been hung on a sour apple tree. But Mr. G. succeeded and became great. He was slewd by Col. Richmond, but he lives in histry, and his equestrian figger may be seen daily for a sixpence, in conjunction with other em'nent persons and no extry charge for the Warder's affable and bootiful lectur.

There's one king in this room who is mounted onto a foamin steed, his right hand grasping a barber's pole. I didn't learn his name.

The room where the daggers, and pistils, and other weppins is kept is interestin. Among this collection of choice cuttlery I notist the bow and arrer which those hot-heded old chaps used to conduct battles with. It is quite like the bow and arrer used at this day by certin tribes of American Injuns, and they shoot em off with such a excellent precision that I almost sigh'd to be a Injun, when I was in the Rocky Mountin regin. They are a pleasant lot them Injuns. Mr. Cooper and Dr. Catlin have told us of the red man's wonerful eloquence, and I found it so. Our party was stopt on the plains of Utah by a band of Shoshones, whose chief said, "Brothers! the pale-face is welcome. Brothers! the sun is sinkin in the West, and Wa-na-buck-she will soon cease speakin. Brothers! the poor red man belongs to a race which is fast becomin extink." He then whooped in a shrill manner, stole all our blankets and whiskey, and fled to the primeval forest to conceal his emotions.

I will remark here, while on the subjeck of Injuns, that they are in the main a very shaky set, with even less sense than the Fenians, and when I hear philanthropists bewailin the fack that every year carries the noble red man nearer the settin sun," I simply have to say I'm glad of it, tho' it is rough on the settin sun. They call you by the sweet name of Brother one minit, and the next they scalp you with their Thomashawks. But I wander. Let us return to the Tower.

At one end of the room where the weppins is kept is a wax figger of Queen Elizabeth, mounted on a fiery stuffed hoss, whose glass eye flashes with pride, and whose red morocker nostril dilates hawtily, as if consclous of the royal burden he bears. I have associated Elizabeth with the Spanish Armady. She's mixed up with it at the Surre Theatre, where *Troo to the Core* is being acted, and in which a full bally core is introjooced on board the Spanish Admiral's ship, givin the audiens the idee that he intends openin a moosic-hall in Plymouth the moment he conkers that town. But a very interesting drammer is *Troo to the Core*, notwithstandin the eccentric conduck of the Spanish Admiral; and very nice it is in "Queen Elizabeth" to make "Martin Truegold" a baronet.

The Warder shows us some instrooments of tortur, such as thumb screws, throat-collars, etc.; statin that these were conkerd from the Spanish Armady, and addin what a crooil peple the Spaniards was in them days—which elisited from a bright-eyed little girl of about twelve summers the remark that she tho't it *was* rich to talk about the crooilty of the Spaniards usin thumb-screws, when we was in a Tower where so many poor peple's heads had been cut off. This made the Warder stammer and turn red.

I was so pleased with the little girl's brightness that I could have kissed the dear child, and I would if she'd been six years older.

I think my companions intended makin a day of it, for they all had sand wiches, sassages, etc. The sad lookin man who had treated us to drop a tear afore we started to go 'round, fling'd such quantities of sassage into his mouth, that I expected to see him choke himself to death; he said to me, in the Beauchamp Tower, where the poor prisoners writ their onhappy names on the cold walls, "This is a sad sight."

"It is, indeed," I ansered. "You're black in the face. You shouldn't eat sassage in public without some rehearsals beforehand. You manage it orkwardly."

"No," he said, "I mean this sad room."

Indeed, he was quite right. Tho' so long ago all these dreffal things happened, I was very glad to git away from this gloomy room and go where the rich and sparklin Crown Jewils is kept. I was so pleased with the Queen's Crown, that it occurd to me what a agreeble surprise it would be to send a sim'lar one home to my wife; and I raked the Warder what was the vally of a good, well-constructed Crown like that. He told me, but on cypherin' up with a pencil the amount of funs I have in the Jint Stock Bank, I concloded I'd send her a genteel silver watch instid.

And so I left the Tower. It is a solid and commandin edifis, but I deny that it is cheerful. I bid it adoo without a pang.

I was droven to my hotel by the most melancholly driver of a four-wheeler that I ever saw. He heaved a deep sigh as I gave him two shillins. "I'll give you six d.'s more," I said, "if it hurt's you so."

"It isn't that," he said, with a heart-rendin groan: "it's only a way I have. My mind's upset to-day. I at one time tho't I'd drive you into the Thames. I've been readin all the daily papers to try and understand about Governor Ayre, and my mind is totterin. It's really wonderful I didn't drive you into the Thames."

I asked the onhappy man what his number was, so I could redily find him in case I should want him agin, and bad him good-bye. And then I tho't what a frollicksome day I'd made of it. Respectably, etc.,

ARTEMAS WARD.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One case of handsome Marseilles Quilts of our own importation, very cheap.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

A large assortment of Blankets from $6 up to $15.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Yard-wide all-wool Shaker Flannels, 62½ cents.
All-wool Flannels, 37½, 42, 45, 50, 62, 68, 70, up to $1·25 per yard.
Heavy Red and Grey Twilled Flannels.
Best makes Canton Flannels, very cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Table Linens, Napkins and Towels, etc. etc.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
A large assortment of Gloves.—Kid Gloves $1·25 a pair, real kid, best in the city for that price.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Plaid Poplins $1·12½, $1·25, $1·37½, and $1·75.
Tartan Plaids, 37½ cents.
French Merinoes and Delaines.
French Chintzes, yard wide, 62½ cents.
Fine quality black Alpacas. [10 22

FARIES & WARNER.

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

Now open, splendid assortment of

MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.

Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Boys' Wear.
Gents' Undershirts, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $1·87½, $2, etc. etc.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·50, $1·62½, $1·75, $1·87½, $2, etc. etc.
Infants', Misses', and Boys' Vests, all sizes.
Gents' Col'd Bor'd Hdkfs., 37½, 50, 62½, and 75c.
Children's Balmoral Skirts from auction, $1·10.
All widths Velvet Ribbons, reduced prices.
All colors Trimming Ribbons from auction.
Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc. etc.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 45, 48, 50c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Flannels, 31c. up.
Red and grey twilled Flannels.
Double width all-wool Shirting Flannels, $1·40.
Plaid cotton and wool Shirting Flannels.
Fine quality scarlet Sacque Flannels.
25c. bleached Canton Flannel from auction.
Unbleached Canton Flannels, 22 25, 28, 31, 33c., etc.
25c. heavi est yard-wide unbleached Muslin made.
Bleached Muslins 20, 25, 31, 35c., etc.
Pillow-case Muslin, 5-4 wide, 35c.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

Cheapest Blankets in the city.
All-wool Blankets, $5 50, $6, $6 75, $7, $8 50, and $9 50.
Unbleached Table Linens, 55c.; power loom, etc.
Russia Crash, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20c., etc.
Bird Eye Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc etc.
Handsome Plaid Poplins, all-wool Delaines.
American Delaines, Calicoes, etc.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 56, 62½c., to $1, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29 No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first Fall Importation of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 700 CHESNUT ST.

10 17 1m

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED

A CASE OF NEW STYLE PLAIDS, at 50 cent per yard.
PLAIDS at $1·00, $1 25, and $1·50; very handsome at $2 00.
COLORED SILKS, from $1 50 to $4 00 per yard
BLACK SILKS at all prices.
IRISH POPLINS, best quality, $3·00.
SHAWLS, BLANKETS, BALMORALS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES in great variety, at prices below competition.

8 13 wf3m

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION

N. E. COR. FOURTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stocks of shawls in this city, at every grade,

FROM $3·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and square Paisley shawls.
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls.
Fell Shawls, Breakfast Shawls etc etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12 and $14.

In fact our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

J. CHAMBERS,

No. 816 ARCH Street,

BARGAINS JUST OPENED.

Pointe Lace by the yard.
Pointe Applique, by the yard
Valenciennes Laces and Insertions.
Cluny Laces, all widths
Thread Veils, from $2 50.
Pointe Lace Handkerchiefs from $16.
French Muslin, two yards wide, at 75 cents.
Cambric Edgings and Insertions, bargains 10 27 6t

DRY GOODS.

LINENS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

HAVE NOW OPEN

A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING

GOODS.

Shirting and Pillow Linens.
Linen Sheetings, best makes.
Table Cloths and Napkins.
Table Damask, Towellings.
Quilts, in all qualities.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES,

With a general assortment of all goods in this line used in Housekeeping.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

10 19 12t

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO

BARGAINS OPEN THIS DAY

1 case BALMORAL SKIRTS, black and grey, $2.
2 cases very superior SKIRTS, at $2 50.
1 case Honey-comb BRIDAL QUILTS.
1 bale yard wide SHAKER FLANNELS, 62½c.
Heavy red twilled FLANNELS, 40 cents.
Good Scarlet FLANNELS, 37½ cents.

SILKS! SILKS!

Heavy Black GROS GRAINS for $2.
10 pieces POULT DE SOIE, all the new Shades, $2.
MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS from auction, a great bargain.

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

Elegant French CLOAKINGS, from late auctions.
Handsome CLOTHS, medium prices.
Single and double-width CLOTHS, from $2 to $5.

BLANKETS.

HAVE NOW OPEN SOME GREAT BARGAINS.

Fine BLANKETS, cheaper than at any time during the season.

Twenty-five cases all sizes and weights, from $5 to $20 per pair.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

8 1 3m

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

I have now in store and for sale a most complete and elegant stock of

POPLINS! POPLINS

PLAIN POPLINS.
PLAID POPLINS.
EMPRESS CORD POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
CORDED SILK POPLINS.

One case of SILK STRIPE POPLINS, only 75 cents, worth $1 00.

MERINOES! MERINOES!

I have just opened a full line of FRENCH MERINOES, of all the most desirable shades and qualities.

New additions in DRESS GOODS made daily from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

The Cheapest Muslin Store in the city.

Just opened 2000 yards extra heavy Brown Sheeting, wide, for 24 cents.

One case of Pillow-Case Muslins best, for 33 cents.

GIVE US A CALL!

My stock of FLANNELS is large and cheap.

9 22 wfm3m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Strangers and others will find at

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET

A large and complete assortment of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, ETC. ETC. ETC.,

In great variety, and at LOW PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

No. 922.....PINE STREET.....No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Bosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle, and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash, Burlaps.

Bahlendale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades.

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',

9 6 Nos. 922 and 24 PINE Street.

DRY GOODS.

LACE ROBES

FOR EVENING DRESSES.

Just received, a lot to be closed out a Bargain.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

10 29 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

H. STEEL & SON

HAVE JUST OPENED

1 case Double-width Silk Plaid English Poplins, 50 cents, cost 90 cents.
English Poplins, 50, 62, 75 cents.
Silk Stripe Poplins, 75 cents.
Double-width Black Figured Mohairs, 40 cents.
5-4 All-wool Figured French Coshmeres, 87½ cents.
Plain French Merinoes, $1·12, worth $1·37.
Very Heavy French Merinoes, $1·25.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

Black Silks, $1·25, $1·50.
Heavy Black Silks, $1·62, $1·75.
Heavy Colored Silks, Choice Colors, $1·75, $2.
Balmoral Skirts, $2 to $14.
Seasonable Shawls in great variety.

10 29 3t

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

BLANKETS, ENTIRELY CLEAN AND PERfect in every respect, at a less price than they can possibly be bought in Philadelphia.—We feel entirely sure in saying to our customers that this stock of Blankets is below competition, and invite a comparison of prices with other stores. We are selling a first rate 10-4 Blanket for $6 50 per pair. We offer a Blanket at $8 per pair that we sold before the war at this price We offer a Blanket at $10 per pair that we sold last year for over $20. You can find any quality of Blanket you wish in this stock. Grey Blankets $3 per pair; Light Grey, or Lrab Blanke s, Cradle and Crib Blankets; Ironing Blankets 8-lb. Comfortables, for $3 each. Storekeepers, Hotels, and Institutions supplied at less than wholesale prices. R. D & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1 21 Market street. 10 27

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
All RESAWED to SIZES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets,
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH

Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4., White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joists Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long, all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Palais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 10 25 1m

CHARLES ESTE,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,

OFFERS

Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.

Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5 4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 imw2m

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 6

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,

MARBLE WORKS,

1 24 wfm3 No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY

RICHARD PENISTAN'S

STORE AND VAULTS,

No. 439 CHESNUT STREET.

Nearly Opposite the Post Office

PHILADELPHIA.

Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly attended to. 5 31 6

COTTON AND FLAX

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cov., Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,

3 6 6 No 109 JONES' Alley

HOSIERY, ETC.

NOS. 917 & 919 SPRING GARDEN

SMYTHS'

STOCKING STORE.

Always on hand a good assortment of

ENGLISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC HOSIERY,
Cotton, Woollen, Silk, and Merino
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
For Ladies, Gents, Misses, and Boys.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES,
Best quality imported.
GLOVES FOR FALL AND WINTER,
All sizes, and large variety
FRENCH CORSETS. HOOP SKIRTS,
Warranted best makes only
KNITTING YARNS, ZEPHYR WORSTED
GERMANTOWN WOOLS
In all colors. Large stock constantly on hand.
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
In stock and made to order.

All goods sold at the lowest prices, and a better assortment can not be found than at

M. & J. E. SMYTH'S,

[10 6 1m] Nos. 917 and 919 SPRING GARDEN Street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
Newest styles in every variety.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

No. 814 CHESNUT Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 1yp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 5 No. 706 CHESNUT Street

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT

IN AMERICA IS THE

SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT,

Manufactured by

E. EAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia

where you can find a large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Clip this out and give us a call.

9 17 No. 58 N. SIXTH Street Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1866

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations, from January 1, 1867, to July 30, 1868, viz:—

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
MOUND CITY, Illinois.
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth of adamantine candles, or one and one-half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap; and two quarts of salt.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal portion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow excluded; the pork No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, etc., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

The undersigned ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——, for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
——, 186—.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations, and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
10 31 w4t Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, October 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the Fifteenth day of November, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, with STATIONERY for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, and until the 1st day of January, 1867, for supplying the Assessors and Collectors west of the Rocky Mountains.

Bidders may obtain a schedule of articles to be furnished, with conditions under which such articles are to be delivered, upon application to any Assessor or Collector, or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

No proposals will be entertained from parties who are not regular manufacturers or dealers in the articles bid for, nor will proposals be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory guarantees that the contract will, if awarded, be faithfully executed.

Bids which contain prices less than the fair cost of the articles will be considered fraudulent and rejected.

The Two Hundred and Forty Collection Districts are distributed into Five Departments, as shown by the schedule furnished, and each proposal must name the Department it is proposed to supply.

The Commissioner reserves the right to reject any bids or parts of bids which the interest of the Government may require. The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, endorsed "Proposals for supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

E. A. ROLLINS,
10 24 wfm tno14 Commissioner.

USE STARIN'S CONDITION POWDERS

FOR

HORSES AND CATTLE.

It cures Worms, Botts, and Colic.
It cures Colds, Coughs, and Hide-Bound.
It is the best alterative for Horses and Cattle now use, having a reputation of 20 years' standing.
It is a sure preventive for the much dreaded Rinder pest.
No Farmer or Dairyman should be without it.
For sale in Philadelphia by DYOTT & CO. No 232 North SECOND Street; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 25 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists throughout the country. Address all orders to

STARIN & FLOYD, Proprietors,
9 5 6m No. 209 DUANE Street New York.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.

Collections made, Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 9 22 3m

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

5-20s,

7 3-10s,

1881s,

10-40s,

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

10 2 rp]

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD St.

Government Securities Bought and Sold.

August 7.30s,

And Old 5-20s,

CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865,

And the new Bonds delivered immediately.

CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

9 26 3m]

U. S. SECURITIES,

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST., 3 NASSAU ST.,

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

HERE AND IN NEW YORK. [2 1

WANTED,

NOVEMBER COUPONS,

FOR WHICH THE HIGHEST PRICE WILL BE PAID, AT

JAY COOKE & CO'S.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.

10 8 1t0 31

DAVIES & BROTHERS,

No. 225 DOCK Street,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5 20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper, and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

5-20 COUPONS

DUE NOVEMBER 1, BOUGHT BY

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

BANKERS,

9 6 1f5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City!

TEMPLE OF FASHION

40 NORTH Sixth St.

BOURNE

DENTISTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain. I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 11 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

Miss Fannie Seward.

Secretary Seward has sustained another bereavement, in addition to the personal sorrows which have fallen upon him so thickly of late, in the death of his daughter and youngest child, Fannie, which took place yesterday morning, as stated in the following despatch from the Secretary of War:—

WASHINGTON, October 29.—I deeply regret to inform you that Miss Fannie Seward died at 6:30 this morning. We thought until last evening that she was improving, as she certainly was for the last three days. But her strength suddenly failed after the fever went down.

There will be a funeral ceremony here on Wednesday, and then her remains will be taken to Auburn. EDWIN M. STANTON.

Since the death of his wife, Mr. Seward's affections have clung most closely and fondly to his daughter, whose character, resembling her mother's, was well calculated to win love and tender regard from all who knew her. She was eminently quiet and unobtrusive in her manner, shrinking always from public notice, seeking happiness in the pursuits, duties, and enjoyments of domestic life, and ministering with constant and solicitous assiduity to the wants and welfare of those around her. Yet she had a strength of character far beyond what any casual observer would detect, and was equal to any emergency, no matter how trying and terrible it might be. The fearless courage with which she threw herself between her father's breast and the uplifted knife of the assassin Payne, and the tenacity with which she clung to his arm, and sought to divert his deadly aim, attest this trait in her character. Payne afterwards said that if he could have made up his mind to strike her out of his way, he could have accomplished his purpose upon the Secretary, but that her face, between his weapon and her father, disarmed him; he had not the heart to take her life also.

Mr. Seward's attachment to her was always most warm and devoted. While traveling in Europe he never retired at night without writing to her full descriptions of all he had seen and heard during the day; she was always in his thoughts when absent, and always closely watchful of his comfort and happiness at home. That home, already so shadowed with gloom, will be darker than ever now that she who gave it so much of its light has left it forever.—*N. Y. Times, 30th.*

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Approve Contracts for the Erection of School Buildings and the Sureties thereto.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the contracts made by the Controllers of Public Schools for the erection of school buildings according to specifications mentioned in said contracts respectively, all of said contracts having been executed by the Mayor of the city as the party of the first part, and the respective contractors as the parties of the second part, and the sureties of said contractors respectively, be and the same are hereby severally approved and confirmed, as follows, to wit:—

1. Contract dated the fourth day of September, A. D. 1866, for the erection of school edifice at the Falls of Schuylkill, Twenty-first Ward, for the sum of fourteen thousand eight hundred dollars, by George Watson, contractor, and James V. Watson, his surety for the due performance thereof.

2. Contract dated the twenty-sixth day of September, A. D. 1866 for the erection of school edifice at Twentieth and Jefferson streets, in the Twentieth Ward, for the sum of twenty-four thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars, by Joseph M. Thomas, contractor, and Wilson Jewell, M. D., and Michail Barry, his sureties for the due performance thereof.

3. Contract dated the twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1866, for the erection of school edifice at Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets, for the sum of ten thousand six hundred and fifty dollars, by Washington L. Hall and Charles Sterling, contractors, and S. Warner Young and J. W. Packer, their sureties for the due performance thereof.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Additional Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools, and to Authorize Certain Transfers in their Annual Appropriation for 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the further sum of six hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools for the following purposes, to wit:—

Item 1 For the erection of three new heaters in the Hancock Grammar School, in the Fourteenth Section, three hundred and fifty dollars.

Item 2. For the erection of glass partitions in the Howard Hall School, in the Fourth Section, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Warrants to be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

Section 2. That the City Controller is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the annual appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools for the year 1866, made by ordinance approved January 30, 1866, to wit:—

From item 98 (furniture), two hundred dollars to item 89 (repairs) in the Tenth Section.

From item 275 (painting Manatawna School and repairing fence), two hundred dollars to item 177 (repairs), in the Twenty-first Section.

From item 281 (repairs at Boys' High School), one hundred and fifty dollars to item 5 (chemicals).

From item 6 (furniture), one hundred and fifty dollars to item 7 (incidentals).

From item 157 (furniture), one hundred and fifty dollars to item 153 (repairs in the Eighteenth Section), and

From item 270 (special appropriation), eighty dollars to item 158 (printing).

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Increase the Income of the Girard Estates.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Agent of the Girard Estates is hereby authorized, under the supervision of the Committee on Girard Estates, to make such alteration of the premises Nos. 1113 and 1123 Chesnut street as will adapt them for stores; and the sum of fifteen thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of the income of the residuary estate of Stephen Girard to carry out the purposes of this ordinance, the warrants therefor to be drawn in conformity with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Health, for the Removal of Nuisances.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Health for the year 1866, for the removal of nuisances, and the City Controller is hereby authorized to place this amount to the credit of Item 7 of the appropriation to the Board of Health for the year 1866, approved January 29, 1866.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Water-Pipe on Sundry Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department be and he is hereby directed to lay water-pipe on the following streets:—

School-house lane, four hundred and seventy (470) feet from the present termination, in the Twenty-first Ward.

On Twenty-third street, running northwest of Pennsylvania avenue, in the Twentieth Ward.

On the north side of Washington avenue, between Third and Fourth streets, in the Second Ward.

On Gray's ferry road, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first streets, in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Christian street, west of Gray's ferry road, in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Bounty street, from Federal to Ellsworth street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Point street, two hundred and sixty-one (261) feet east of Twelfth street, in the Second Ward.

Cherry street, from Twenty-third to the Schuylkill river, in the Tenth Ward.

Wyoming street, two hundred and fifty (250) feet north of Haverford street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Thirty-seventh street, from Haverford to Elm, and Story street, from Thirty-seventh to Thirty-eighth street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Sellers street, from Frankford road to Unity street, in the Twenty-third Ward.

Unity street, from Frankford to Water, in Twenty-third Ward.

Unity, from Frankford to Leiper, in Twenty-third Ward.

Ireland, from Hanover to Palmer, in the Eighteenth Ward.

Tulip street, from Huntingdon to Lehigh avenue, a distance of seven hundred (700) feet, in the Nineteenth Ward.

Eagle street, in the Sixteenth Ward.

Chilton avenue, from the present terminus to Morris street, being seven hundred (700) feet, in the Twenty-second Ward.

Hailes street, from Main to Morton streets, in the Twenty-second Ward.

Queen street, from Green to Wayne streets, in the Twenty-second Ward

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation out of the Girard Estate for the Purpose Therein Mentioned, and to Transfer a Certain Item of Appropriation to the Girard Estate.

Section 1 The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of three thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the income of the residuary portion of the Girard Estate for the year 1866, for the purpose of paying the expenses of and for the Girard Estate and Trust for the said year, that is to say, to item No. 4 (lands out of the county), three thousand dollars

Section 2. That the following transfer be made in the appropriation to the Girard Estate, made by ordinance approved December 30, 1865, to wit:—That the sum of three thousand four hundred ($3400) dollars from Item No. 2 (taxes) be and the same is hereby transferred to item No. 4 (lands out of the county).

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby instructed to have the market plots at New Market and Callowhill streets curbed, and the cartways thereof paved with tramway stones.

WILLIAM S STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-seventh day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 30 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at GEORGE W. POWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT street, Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, November 3, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

2 barrels of WHISKY, 2 COPPER STILLS complete SINGLINGS, Etc.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, which will remain on the premises where the several lots now are, as follows, viz.:—

HUGH QUIGG, BEDFORD Street above Eighteenth, 1 COPPER STILL, HOGSHEADS, Etc.

JOHN DOUGHERTY, BEDFORD Street, above Eighteenth, 1 TIN STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc

BARNEY MORRIS, back of No 2225 PINE Street, 1 COPPER STILL AND WORM, HOGSHEADS, Etc.

JOHN FRID, N. W. corner of TWENTY-SECOND and MONTROSE Streets, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc.

HUGH GALLAGHER, back of No 2135 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, SINGLINGS, Etc.

MICHAEL FRIEL, back of No. 2140 LOMBARD Street, 1 COPPER STILL, MOLASSES, Etc.

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above mentioned, two days previous to the sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia, October 25, 1866 10 26fmw6t

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at GEORGE POWELL'S, No. 129 NORTH FRONT street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, November 1, 1866 at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

3 barrels WHISKY, 3 barrels SINGLINGS, and 6 hogsheads MOLASSES

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property which will remain on the premises where the several lots now are, as follows, viz.:—

—— COLLINS', WYOMING Street, above Fifteenth, below Shippen. 1 COPPER STILL, EMPTY HOGSHEADS, Etc.

HARRY McNICHOLS', SIXTEENTH Street, below Carpenter, 1 COPPER STILL, Etc., and EIGHTEENTH and MONTROSE Streets, 1 COPPER STILL, EMPTY HOGSHEADS, Etc.

H. J. SWEENEY'S, SEVENTEENTH Street, below Carpenter, 1 COPPER STILL, PUMP, HOSE, HOGSHEADS, Etc.

—— DEVID'S, SEVENTEENTH Street above Washington. 2 COPPER STILLS, WORMS, HOGSHEADS, Etc.

EDWARD S GORMAN'S S. E. corner of SEVENTEENTH and CATHARINE Streets, 2 COPPER STILLS, WORMS, HOGSHEADS, Etc

Parties wishing to purchase can examine the property on the premises above-mentioned two days previous to the sale.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
PHILADELPHIA, October 23, 1866. 10 24wimst

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at GEORGE POWELL'S, No. 129 N. FRONT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 30, 1866, at 11 A. M, one HORSE and WAGON (two barrels WHISKY, one STILL, COPPER WORM, etc. The horse and wagon may be seen at WALTON'S Livery Stable, No. 1217 N. ELEVENTH Street, above Girard Avenue.

P. C. ELLMAKER
U. S. Marshal, Eastern Dist. ict of Pennsylvania
PHILADELPHIA October 20, 1866. [10 22 mw6t

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 mw&fp Philadelphia.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHTS, } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally;
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan 7[illegible]	$98 000 00
150,000	" 6 " " 8[illegible]	128 100 00
200 000	" 7 3 10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25 000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,100	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40 000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$966,500 00
	Real Estate	35,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	21,913 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of many Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	855 956 89
	Cash in Drawer	878 48
		56,635 3
		$1,253 630 18

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety

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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA (8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both cases Non forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies Children's Endowments

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor of Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES!

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400 000 00
Accrued Surplus	944 543 1[illegible]
Premiums	1,162,308 8[illegible]

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $10,467 53. INCOME FOR 1865 $910 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30 5

MEDICAL.

GLAD NEWS

FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.

BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses in youth. Physical and Nervous Debility, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes, containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, where Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package, Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY,

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month, can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the system, and, with the Pills will effect a complete Restoration

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free, Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No. 819 BROADWAY, New York

And you will receive them by return of mail, post-paid and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11 5

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED

"YES, A POSITIVE CURE"

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM INDISCRETION.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,

Only Ten Pills to be Taken to Effect a Cure.

They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor any unpleasant taste, and will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels or the most delicate.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours."

Sent by mail. Price, small packages, $2. Female, $5

SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICES,

The Great Blood Purifier, and Remedy for

Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Spots, Tetters Scales, Boils, Etc.

For the above complaints the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices is the most potent and effectual remedy ever prescribed. It reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison. Will remove every vestige of impurities from the system as well as all the bad effects of mercury. Price, $1 25 per bottle.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is used in conjunction with the Root and Herb Juices Full directions. Price, 25 cents.

The old sickening and disgusting drugs have to give way to remedies purely vegetable, pleasant to the taste and A POSITIVE CURE.

Sold by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 PARK ROW and by Druggists.

DESMOND & CO., Proprietors, No. 915 RACE Street Philadelphia. 9 15

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening, N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine treets. 8 14 6m

NEURALGIA CURED BY A SINGLE APPLICATION of "UPHAM'S MAGNETIC OIL." Sold at UPHAM'S No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, and by all Druggists. 50 cents and $1 a bottle. 10 2 3mrp

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS' COAL. 7 6 5

HAZLETON LEHIGH COAL

A SPECIALTY.

R. W. PATRICK & CO.

No. 304 NORTH BROAD STREET,

Would solicit orders for the above Coal, which they have always on hand, together with their celebrated

RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL COAL.

8 25 smw6m)

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice well screened, and packed, if so state, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.
PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 26m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHT of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 205 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 27 cents 3 10

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Port Penn, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 30, 7 15, and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 28, 7 55, 10 14 and 11 40 A. M., 1 43, 5 10, 7 26, and 10 56 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7 25 A. M., Way-mail, 9 20 A. M., Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 8 25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4 49 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 25 and 9 33 A. M., and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington, for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 05 P. M. Baltimore, for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M., Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4 20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run

Night Express, 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington. Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore), and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 20 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2 25

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3 00

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3 00

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class 2 25

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class 1 50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6 45 P. M., and 12 P. M (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3 00. The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3, 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M., for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3

HALLOWEEN!

The Vigil of All Saints'-Day.

How It Was Anciently Observed.

Demons, Witches and Fairies at Their Midnight Pranks.

The Power of Charms and Spells.

How Husbands and Wives Were Sought and Found.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

At no time in its history has the Church of Rome been ungrateful to the most faithful and efficient among its servants. And though the custom of raising them by canonization to the dignity of saintship has fallen almost entirely into disuse, it was actively continued for so many centuries that soon no place in the calendar could be found for the new creations. The first day of November was therefore selected and devoted in general to all such as were not otherwise provided for.

The Fairy Carnival.

The First of November thus became one of the great festivals of the Church of Rome, and was continued as such by the Church of England, passing under the name of All Saints'-Day, or All Hallows. The preceding evening, of which this night is the anniversary, being known as All Hallow Eve, or Halloween, by some strange freak of man was selected, long years ago, as the one on which the Evil Spirit and his attendants would be most likely to visit the earth in force, to vent their spite against the numerous saints whose festival was so near at hand, by holding a high carnival of their own. The poet Burns says of it that it "is thought to be a night when witches, devils, and other mischief-making beings are all abroad on their baneful midnight errands; and when these aerial people, the fairies in particular, are said to hold a grand anniversary."

Spying Into the Future.

The heart of man, especially in ages and countries where superstition has a foothold, is ever longing to penetrate the veil of mystery which overhangs the future. It has ever been the province of devils, witches, and imps of every grade to assist in such questionable pursuits; and for this reason All Hallow Eve, the night of all the year when these doubtful personages were supposed to be abroad in more than their usual numbers, was selected as the one on which they would have the surest warrant of success.

The different ceremonies, enchantments, or spells for which Halloween has been noted during many centuries, had, therefore, as their grand object the revelation of things ordinarily hidden from the world. There was, indeed, a time when they were all conducted with sober earnestness, and with a full and abiding faith in the infallibility of their results. Except in the most ignorant and superstitious neighborhoods in the old country this, of course, is no longer the case. But even now it is quite a common thing for the young people, in city and country, to meet together and engage in frolicksome pastimes, such as ducking for apples in water and pulling cabbage stocks, all of which are founded on the ancient observances of the day.

But few of these found their way into this country, as at the time of its settlement grave doubts began to be cast upon their efficacy or propriety by that more intelligent class of persons to which the emigrants for the most part belonged.

About the only customs pertaining to the past which are now in vogue among our youth are those of hanging dead cats to door-bells, and of passing through the streets late at night and arousing people of a quiet turn of mind by thumping boisterously on their doors with cabbage-stalks. In some sections, however, it is still considered rare sport to kindle huge bonfires, and make night hideous in a general and miscellaneous manner.

Halloween in Scotland.

Burns, in a lengthy poem, has pathetically described the manner in which the vigil of All Saints'-Day was kept in old times by the peasantry in the west of Scotland, to whom its charms and spells were "so big with prophecy." We quote the opening and closing stanzas:—

"Upon that night, when fairies light
On Cassils Downans dance,
Or owre the lays, in splendid blaze,
On sprightly coursers prance;
Or for Colean the route is ta'en,
Beneath the moon's pale beams;
There, up the Cove to stray and rove
Among the rocks and streams
To sport that night.

"Among the bonny, winding banks,
Where Doon rins, wimplin', clear,
Where Bruce once rulèd the martial ranks,
And shook his Carrick spear,
Some merry, friendly, country folks
Together did convene,
To burn their nits, and pou their stocks,
And haud their Halloween
Fu' blythe that night.

"The lasses feat, and c'eanly neat,
Mair braw than when they're fine;
Their faces blythe, fu' sweetly kythe,
Hearts leal, and warm, and kin':
The lads sae trig, wi' wooer-babs
Weel knotted on their garten,
Some unco blate, and some wi' gabs
Gar lasses' hearts gang startin'
Whiles fast at night.

"Wi' merry sangs, and friendly cracks,
I wat they did na weary;
And unco tales, and funny jokes,
Their sports were cheap and cheery;
Till butter'd so'ns, wi' fragrant lunt,
Set a' their gabs a-steerin';
Syne, wi' a social glass o' strunt;
They parted aff careerin'
Fu' blythe that night."

Pulling Cabbages.

The first ceremony in order among the Scottish peasantry was that of pulling *kail* or cabbages. The young people, having closed their eyes or been blindfolded, marched out into the garden, hand in hand, and drew from the earth the first plants that they came upon. The largeness or smallness, and straightness or crookedness of the stock thus drawn from the earth were indicative of the size and shape of the future husband or wife. If any of the soil adhered to the root, a fortune was to be expected as one of the as yet unknown spouse's attractions. To ascertain his or her temper and natural disposition, it was only necessary to taste the heart of the stem. Bitter and sweet were of course the distinguishing characteristics. But one thing more was desired, and that was the name of one's future life companion. To discover this the cabbage stocks were placed over the door, and the Christian names of such persons as chanced to enter the house thereafter settled the vexed question beyond all manner of doubt.

Sowing Hemp-Seed.

But by far the most popular ceremony was that of sowing hemp-seed. In this case one must steal out of the house unperceived, and then cast about him a handful of hemp-seed, harrowing it in with the first convenient thing that came to hand. While performing this operation, the following words must be repeated:—

"Hemp-seed, I saw thee; hemp-seed I saw thee;
And she that is to be my true, come after me and pou thee."

Then, on looking over the left shoulder, an apparition of the person thus invoked was seen in the attitude of pulling hemp.

One of Burns' valiant heroes swore he would sow a peck of hemp-seed, and prove the whole thing "nonsense." The adventurer thus fared:—

"He marches through among the stalks,
Though he was something sturtin;
The graip he for a harrow taks,
And haurls at his curpin;
And every now and then he says,
'Hemp-seed, I saw thee,
And her that is to be my lass,
Come after me, and draw thee
As fast this night.'

"He whistled up Lord Lennox' march,
To keep his courage cheery;
Although his hair began to arch,
He was sae fley'd and eerie:
Till presently he hears a squeak,
And then a grane and gruntle;
He by his shouther gae a keek,
And tumbled wi' a wintle
Out-owre that night.

"He roared a horrid murder-shout,
In dreadfu' desperation!
And young and auld came rinnin out,
And hear the sad narration:
He swore 'twas hilchin Jean M'Craw,
Or crouchie Merran Humphie,
Till, stop—she trotted through them a'—
And wha was it but Grumphie
Asteer that night!"

Throwing the Clue of Yarn.

Another method of ascertaining the name of your future spouse required you to steal out of the house all alone in the dark, and having sought the kiln, to throw into the pot a clue of blue yarn. Then you were to wind the yarn off the old clue into a new one, and as you neared the end of the thread, something within the pot would grasp it. At this moment the adventurer must summon all his or her courage and cry out, "Who holds?" From the kiln-pot would be returned an answer, giving the full name of your future wife or husband. Burns thus puts one of his lasses so "feat and cleanly neat" through the operation, with but a poor show of success:—

"She through the yard the nearest taks,
And to the kiln she goes then,
And darklins graipit for the bauks,
And in the blue-clue throws then,
Right fear'e that night.

"And aye she win't, and aye she swat,
I wat she made nae jaukin';
Till something held within the pat,
Guid L—! but she was quakin'!
But whether 'twas the deil himsel,
Or whether 'twas a bauk-en',
Or whether it was Andrew Bell,
She did na wait on talkin'
To spier that night."

Burning Nuts.

Another favorite spell was that produced by the burning of nuts, which was at one time so customary in England, as well as in Scotland, that Halloween passed commonly as "nut-crack night." Nuts named after the lad and lass who had a liking for each other were placed side by side on the hearth. If they burned quietly together all would be well, and the loving twain would be made one in due time. But if there was a crackling and sputtering, and other unseemly proceedings on the part of the fatal nuts, the match would not be prosperous. Charles Graydon, a quaint poet of the last century, has invested this favorite spell with the charms of rhyme:—

"These glowing nu's are emblems true
Of what in human life we view;
The ill-matched couple fret and fume,
And thus, in strife, themselves consume;
Or from each other wildly start,
And with a noise forever part.
But see the happy, happy pair,
Of genuine truth and love sincere;
With mutual fondness while they burn,
Still to each other kindly turn;
And as the vital sparks decay,
Together gently sink away;
Till life's fierce ordeal being past,
Their mingled ashes rest at last."

In Ireland the charm of burning nuts was even more elaborate than in Scotland or England. The young women placed the nuts on the bars of the grate, naming each one after a lover. If the nut cracked or jumped, it showed that the lover for whom it was named would prove unfaithful; if it began to blaze or burn, it gave token of regard on his part for the one who had placed it on the fire; and if two nuts, named after the damsel and her lover, twined gently and evenly together, the enamored pair were sure to marry.

Eating an Apple All Alone.

Another very popular ceremony was that of eating apples before a glass. This is still customary, even in this country, as it is so easily performed. The young lady who desires to know with whom she is destined to share the joys and sorrows of life, goes alone into a darkened room, and holding in her hand a candle, she stands before a mirror and nibbles at an apple. According to some traditions she is also required to comb her hair all the while, though we are not informed how she is to hold the candle, the apple, and the comb at one and the same time. While she is thus occupied, the face of her future husband will be seen reflected in the glass, in the act of peeping over her shoulder.

"Winning Three Wechts O'Naething."

Another favorite Scottish ceremony was that of "winning three wechts o'naething," the wecht being the instrument used in winnowing grain. The spell required the accompaniment of loneliness, and if any one chanced to overlook it, a failure was the result. The adventurer proceeded to the barn, and opened both doors, taking them off the hinges, if possible. This precaution was deemed prudent for fear the *being* about to be invoked might close the doors and work the conjurer some mischief. Then the process of winnowing grain must be gone through with, in pretence, and when it was repeated the third time an apparition of the future wife or husband would pass in at the waidy door, and out at the other. Following the apparition would come a retinue of goblins, which by number and dress indicated the station and employment of their leader.

Other Sure Methods of Divination.

Fathoming the barley stack was also a favorite spell. The enchanter went alone and unperceived to a stack of barley, and fathomed it three times around. At the last fathom he might be) the ghost (or she in hers, as the case of the future spouse.

In another ceremony, any number of persons went out together and rolled their left hand shirt-sleeve in a south-running brook, at a point where the lands of "three lairds" met. Then each person went to bed in sight of fire, first banging the wet sleeve by it to dry. Watchfulness was necessary to witness the result, for close upon the hour of midnight an apparition of the lover came and turned the sleeve, so that the other side might dry.

[The Lottery of the Three Dishes.

There was still another custom in vogue in Scotland, although its results were rather unsatisfactory, because they were indefinite. This consisted of divination by means of three "luggies" or dishes, in one of which was placed clean water, in another foul water, and in a third nothing at all. These were ranged on the hearth, and a person was then led up to them blindfolded. He, or she, as it happened, dipped his left hand in one of the dishes. Whether the experimenter was to marry a maid or a widow, or nobody at all, depended on his dipping his hand in the clean water, the foul water, or the empty dish. The ceremony was repeated three times, the order of the dishes being changed each time.

The above are the principal ceremonies which were anciently observed on the "occasion of this *anile, chimerical* solemnity," as Harvey, the conjuror of the last century, has styled it. They all had for their object the revelation of the mysteries of the future. But there are many traditions which go to prove that the occasion was also celebrated in the olden time as a festival, or general merry making, without any such sinister designs.

Diving for Apples.

In the north of England the young people used to dive for apples, or—what was a rarer sport—catch at them with open mouths, the apples being fixed to the end of a swinging stick, to the other end of which was fastened a lighted candle.

In an old illuminated missal in Douce's collection, a ceremony similar to the last is represented in the quaint figure painting of the middle ages. A person is represented as attempting to light a candle, which he holds in one hand, by means of another fastened to the end of a pole. The pole is supported by two stools placed at a distance from each other, and on this the operator balances himself, at the risk of receiving a ducking in a tub of water beneath, while he attempts to light his candle.

The Carnival of Fire.

One of the most common methods of observing Halloween was by kindling fires in prominent positions. In Moray, Scotland, this ceremony was performed by way of thanksgiving for the successful gathering of the crops. In Ireland fires were also lighted on the four great Druidical festivals, of which Halloween happened to be one. But this last was long since discontinued, candles taking the place of bonfires. Although the Welsh still adhere to the custom of kindling large fires on this occasion, they can give no account of the origin or purpose of their illuminations.

In Perthshire, Scotland, there were formerly many different ways of keeping the vigil of All Saints'-Day, but the element of fire was the most favored in their ceremonies. In some places the peasantry would form faggots of heath, broom, and flax, which were lighted and carried through the village streets in grand and brilliant procession. In other sections large fires would be kindled in every village, and when they were burnt out the ashes were carefully collected and arranged in the form of a circle. Within this circle, and near the edge, a stone was then placed by every person who had an interest in the ceremony. If any of these stones were removed, or in any way interfered with during the night, the persons whom they represented were certain of encountering death within a year. Various spells or enchantments were also resorted to for the purpose of foiling the evil designs of the witches and demons who were supposed to be abroad. In many parts of Wales, also, a custom much resembling the above prevailed. It was attended by several curious ceremonies. The people ran swiftly through the fire and smoke, casting a stone behind them as they went; and at the conclusion they all made off as fast as their feet would carry them, *to escape the black short-tailed sow.*

This unseemly haste was then compensated for by a rousing supper upon parsnips, nuts, and apples. The latter were to be eaten only after catching them in the mouth, a task attended with considerable difficulty, as they were either suspended in the air by a string or sent whirling around a tub of water. On the following morning each person who had cast a stone into the fire sought for it among the ashes, and if any one failed to find his, ill-luck would soon betide him or her.

The Ringing of Bells

for the repose of Christian souls was another and popular pastime in the old Papal days in England. When Henry VIII renounced his vocation as "Defender of the Faith," he wrote a letter to Cranmer, prohibiting all "superstitious practices," especially "the vigil and ringing of bells all the night long upon Allhallow-day, at night." Queen Elizabeth likewise ordered "that the superfluous ringing of bels, and the superstitious ringing of bells at Allhallowntide, and at All Soul's-day, with the two nights next before and after, be prohibited."

It is undoubtedly owing to the same dislike of practices which savor in any degree of superstition, that the many quaint and ludicrous methods of keeping the Vigil of All Saints'-Day have fallen into disrepute and disuse.

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